THE

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THE IMITATION OF BISMARCK.

The collaring of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book in Germany seems to have been one of the smartest jobs which Prince Bismarck's men have done for a long time. The speed and certainty with which it was carried out, according to to-day's reports, almost recall the famous mobilization *tour de force* in 1870. Germany, under Prince Bismarck's régime, is organized as perfectly against an invasion of ideas, as against that of arms. A book is stopped on the frontier as effectually as a soldier. There are indeed in the case of suppressed books certain legal formalities to be gone through; but they are managed with a despatch which might well excite the envy even of the most perfunctory of Resident Magistrates. Sir Morell Mackenzie's dangerous dose of medical argument reached the frontier, it seems, on Saturday. On Sunday a Court was held, and the confiscation ordered. "Confiscate" was telegraphed round just as "Mobilize" was telegraphed round in 1870, and before midnight came the whole issue, it seems, was in the hands of the authorities. What heightens one's admiration for the smartness of the job, is the obvious absence of any real legal justification for it. Sir Morell Mackenzie is accused of having libelled Drs. Bergmann and Gerhardt; but both these gentlemen refuse to take proceedings, and in default of proceedings the confiscation would legally lapse. As for the "insults against his Majesty the Kaiser and Prince Bismarck," which are now alleged, it is too palpable to need proof that they are simply vamped up to cover the default on the former plea. But with Prince Bismarck right is might, and if the legal case is weak, there is all the more reason for the strong arm. Altogether, it was a very pretty piece of business, and, taken in connection with the arrest of Dr. Geffcken and the suppression of the late Emperor's diary, it affords a striking illustration of the success of Prince Bismarck in reducing the German people to subjection, and suppressing those liberties of speech and word and thought which in free countries are as the very breath of national life.

The success of Bismarckism in Germany has not been without its effect in this country. The world is so close together nowadays that every political movement in one country produces repetition or reaction, as the case may be, in every other. The French Revolution of '48 shook every throne in Europe. The spectacle of Bismarckism Triumphant leads to a tightening of the screw by every tyrant. In England especially the Imitation of Bismarck has for some years been the text-book of Tory Democrats. "Prince Bismarck," said Lord Randolph Churchill in 1884, "is the biggest man in the world. The schemes "I have been talking about sound as if they were learned in the "school of Bismarck. Well, when Prince Bismarck first pro- "pounded his domestic policy, everybody said it was absurd, and "the English newspapers in particular conspired to ridicule it. "Yet Prince Bismarck seems to be getting on pretty well, don't "you think? And there is universal suffrage, remember, in Germany." Those remarks of Lord Randolph are the key to much of the political thought of the day. Lord Randolph himself applied the cult of Bismarck to schemes of Socialism. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen apply it to the practice of coercion. Why, it is thought and argued, should not Mr. Balfour—able and courageous as he is—succeed in repressing political opponents, as well as Prince Bismarck? If anything is said or done in Germany which seems to the powers that be in any way "separatist" or calculated to injure the Government, the sayer or doer is promptly put under the iron heel. And yet "there is universal suffrage, remember, in Germany." So there is; but the fallacy of our English Bismarckians lies in forgetting other conditions which exist in Germany but not in England, and without which even Prince Bismarck himself would not be "getting on pretty well." First and foremost there is his Reptile Press. The Coercionists over here have one powerful and unscrupulous ally in the *Times*. But to be quits with Prince Bismarck they should have an elaborate secret system and a deep secret fund for securing a hundred papers like the *Times*. And as in these days "the opinion of the civilised world" counts for something, papers in other countries too would have to be nobbled. But even if Mr. Balfour had as many Reptiles in his train as Prince Bismarck, he would still fail; for there is this second and conclusive difference to be remembered. The Germans are naturally apt to coercion; the English and the Irish are not. Partly from political and geographical conditions, partly from hereditary nature, the German people expect—and perhaps require—to be ruled with an iron hand. One sees it in the smallest things—on a railway platform, for instance; and in larger things—as in the readiness of the *Deutsche Rundschau* to give up Dr. Geffcken and of Sir Morell Mackenzie's publishers to give notice of the arrival of his book. Coercion in Germany is like forcing an open door. Coercion in England is like breaking down a strong fortress. That is why, even if Mr. Balfour were a second Bismarck, Balfourism would fail where Bismarckism succeeds.

A VISIT TO WALT WHITMAN.

By Mr. William Summers, M.P.

It was on a clear, bright, sunny day in the month of September that I crossed by the ferry the Delaware river for the purpose of seeing for the first time in my life the "good, gray poet" Walt Whitman. Whitman is now seventy years of age—he was seventy on May 31 of the present year—and he is living in poverty and retirement at Camden, in the State of New Jersey, over against the Quaker city, Philadelphia. On reaching Camden I made inquiry of all and sundry as to which was the house of Walt Whitman, the poet. Nobody seemed to know anything either of the man or of his works. "Does he live in Mickle-street?" I asked. "I don't know, but I dare say he does," was the only reply I could get. So true is it of the poet, as well as of the prophet, that he is not without honour save in his own country. However, after much fruitless search, I succeeded in finding the abode in which the poet dwells—a two-storied cottage, No. 328, in "long, unlovely" Mickle-street. Armed with a letter of introduction from an intimate acquaintance and friend of Whitman, I inquired whether it would be possible for me to see him. After a brief delay I was informed that the doctor forbade too much talking and excitement, but that the poet would be glad to see me for a short space of time. I was then ushered into his bedroom, where I found him seated amid a litter of books, manuscripts, and papers. He was dressed in a loose-fitting blue serge coat, and wore the large, soft drab cloth hat with which those who are acquainted with the portrait in "Specimen Days and Collect" are familiar. His reception of me was most kind and cordial. Without any unnecessary delay, or any beating about the bush, he proceeded at once to talk with the utmost freedom and ease about himself and the world at large:—

"I am still very sick," he said. "For the last twenty years I have had attacks, what I call 'whacks,' of paralysis. In all I have had six of these 'whacks;' the others have lifted off after a while, but this is the most serious and obstinate of all: it has not lifted off yet, and does not seem like as if it would lift. My first attack came upon me when I was at Washington in one of the Government offices nearly twenty years ago. By the way, few people realize how near this country was to going to the devil twenty years back. What many people call slavery, and what, I suppose, even I call slavery, found much greater favour at the North, and especially in New York, than is usually believed. There was a sort of impalpable movement, an undercurrent, a subterranean something, which militated against the rapid triumph of Lincoln. I remember hearing Lincoln himself say, with much force and emphasis, how cautious he was obliged to be, because he had to contend with an enemy at the rear as well as with the enemy in front. I was myself in favour of the Union and the war, but I had friends at the South of whom I was fond, and whom I liked very well. I went first of all from Brooklyn to Washington to nurse some of my friends. I went as a sort of amateur volunteer. We have a phrase, 'on his own hook.' Well, I went just like that: I went 'on my own hook.' All around Washington there were towns, or rather clusters of hospitals, for the sick and wounded. At one time there would be as many as fifty or sixty thousand sick and wounded in that district. I remained there during the war, and I guess it was there that, as a consequence of the exposure and fatigue, I laid the seeds of my malady.

"I came originally," continued Whitman, "from Long Island. Paumanok, you know, is the old Indian name of the island. It was settled first by the Dutch, and then by the English. I was born here, at Huntingdon" (saying which Whitman drew with his stick a map of Long Island, and pointed out the relative positions of Huntingdon, Brooklyn, and New York). "From Long Island I went with my parents and settled at Brooklyn. I set up a paper of my own, and afterwards contributed to a larger newspaper.

Well, I continued to live there for many years; in fact, till I went to Washington at the time of the war. But I made journeys, excursions, détours. I went to New Orleans and lived there awhile, and afterwards returned to Brooklyn by way of the great Lakes, Michigan, Huron, Erie and the Niagara Falls. It is at the West, in the States that border, or rather the Niagara Falls. It is at the West, in the States that border, or rather the Niagara Falls. It is at the West, in the States that border, or rather

A STORY OF JEWISH LIFE.*

"ORTHODOX" is not by any means cheerful. Cheerful, indeed—that is, provided with a happy ending—it could not be without the grossest violation of all probabilities. It is a certain Zullowski, a Galician Pole, and an officer in the Austrian army, who tells the story, "the story," as he puts it, "of how my friend and comrade Rudolph von Ortenegg fell into the hands of the Jews, and the experience he gained therefrom." Zullowski combines, so to speak, the parts of Messenger and Chorus in a Greek play, and does it very well. This bit of literary mechanism is cleverly managed. Rudolph von Ortenegg comes from the seclusion of his home, where he has known no one but an antiquarian father and the monks of a neighbouring convent, to take up a commission in a crack Austrian regiment. He is the most unworldly and chivalrous of men. The misery of the Polish Jews strikes him. He is furious to see the contempt with which they are treated; he is horrified at their ignorance, their superstition, the régime of terror which they call their religion. Of course this general interest soon changes into an interest that is personal. One day he comes across a Jewish child, one Surchen Marmorstein, a preternaturally acute imp, whose whole soul is in bargains. She reminds us of the young Jacob whose sharpness amuses one so much amidst the somewhat overpowering seriousness of "Daniel Deronda." To Surchen occurs the brilliant idea that some very fine bargains indeed may be made out of Ortenegg, and that the best way of securing so valuable a customer would be to let him have a sight of her beautiful sister Salome. That is the way in which the heir of the Von Ortenegs "fell into the hands of the Jews." The reader will guess the nature of the "experience" that he gained therefrom. The young noble, who might have been a Crusader born some six centuries after his time, conceives the idea of rescuing at least one of the oppressed race from the degradation of her people. How his friends and kinsfolk would regard the marriage by which alone such a rescue could be effected may be easily imagined. But it is not on this that the story turns. The aversion and horror which Salome's own people feel about it, and the schemes by which they seek to prevent it, constitute its chief interest. To all of them—except, indeed, the ingenious Surchen, whose absolute devotion to bargains does not admit of any other thought—the notion of an "orthodox" Hebrew marrying the heir of one of the proudest and wealthiest of Gentile houses is nothing less than revolting. The contrast between this pride, or rather superstition, of race, and the humiliation and meanness of the conditions of life under which it is cherished, makes a very striking picture. It is a fine subject in itself, and Miss Gerard has handled it with much literary skill.

"SPRING DAYS."

"SPRING DAYS." By George Moore. (H. Vizetelly and Son.) Mr. Moore, as the preface to "Spring Days" implies, aspires to be the founder of a new school of realistic literature in England, it is devoutly to be hoped that his aspirations will not be realized. Realism "à la Moore" is not a tempting dish. Mr. Moore is, of course, perfectly justified in his view that a novelist should paint life as he sees it; but, unhappily, Mr. Moore seems to see nothing but the vulgar and nasty side of life. There is not a single scene throughout the whole of "Spring Days" which in point of fact need have brought a blush to the cheek of the most innocent of Mudie's readers, and yet there is hardly a chapter in the book which does not include some sentence in flagrantly bad taste. The result is that what might otherwise have been a clever study of character becomes distinctly disagreeable reading. There is no plot in "Spring Days," and practically very little story. At times it is positively dull: the reader is half-way through the volume before he can get up any vivid interest in the doings of the essentially commonplace individuals whom Mr. Moore delights to honour. He never wearies of describing the two rich "parvenus," Mr. Brookes and Mr. Berkins, and their inordinate vulgarity: whole chapters are devoted to the dirty habits of this terrible *nouveau-riche* household and to the squabbles and gossip of the Southdown-road villas. In the main the book is a study of two young men; but it would require a veritable *tour de force* to render an individual of the nature of Willy Brookes interesting in a novel, and as a matter of fact he bores the reader almost as he would have bored his friends in real life. Amid such surroundings Frank Escott, with his veneer of society polish and his casual appreciation of art, stands out as a quite passable member of society. We forgive him his facile amours and his incurable egotism for the sake of his scrappy generosity and his gentlemanly good-nature; and there is nothing more powerful in the book than the final scenes, in which he struggles helplessly in the toils of his passion for the worthless barmaid. There is successful audacity, too, in Mr. Moore's treatment of the love episode between Escott and Maggie Brooke, the only tolerable member of the Brooke household. With her thin figure, small intense eyes, and incurable habit of deception, she is the very antithesis of the recognized heroine of romance, and yet a type which undoubtedly appeals to a certain order of masculine nature. It requires a little boldness to make your hero declare that the untruthfulness of his fiancée was a constant source of piquant interest to him; but it is quite certain that to some people honesty is a very unattractive virtue. Mr. Moore has at least the merit of being thoroughly unconventional in the treatment of his subjects; it is therefore all the more to be regretted that he is so extremely unpleasant.

* "Orthodox." By Dorothea Gerard. (Longmans. 1888.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BALLINASLOE GUARDIANS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have only just seen your reference to a correspondent who draws attention to the noisy conduct of the Ballinasloe guardians as a reason for their suppression. I am told that the disorder at the board meetings grew out of the high-handed proceedings of certain ex-officio members; but that has nothing to do with me. I did not undertake to defend the guardians; all I did was to show—and no one denies it—that a meeting of members of Parliament, clergymen, and ratepayers, called to consider the suppression of the board by the Government, was "proclaimed" by the authorities, and violently dispersed by the police. Let it be granted that the board behaved badly, or even that it deserved to be suppressed; that did not touch the right of responsible ratepayers to meet to consider the question. If Mr. Balfour can justify the violent suppression of that Ballinasloe meeting, he could justify every despotism that ever gagged, and whitewash every tyranny that ever kicked.—Respectfully yours,

Leicester, Oct. 15. J. PAGE HOPPS.

THE "HENRY IRVING SHAKESPEARE."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your paper of October 12, there appears an interesting review of Vols. III. and IV. of the Henry Irving Shakespeare, in the course of which your critic says—speaking of my conjecture that the Town Clerk to be found amongst the *dramatis personæ* of "Much Ado" in some of the old playbills was the same as the Sexton:—"This is an odd and quite gratuitous conjecture, for the Town Clerk is obviously none other than our old friend Verges." I think that on this point your critic is wrong and I am right; for in the "Memoirs of Joseph Munden, by his Son" (page 50), we find the following: "Sept. 18, 1793, 'Much Ado about Nothing:' Dogberry, Quick; Town Clerk, Munden; Verges, Fawcett." The other omissions pointed out by your able critic I shall endeavour to supply. I may mention that the comparative scantiness of the stage history of Richard III. is partly accounted for by the fact that Shakspeare's Richard III. had been very little played, but it certainly was an oversight on my part to omit the name of George Frederick Cooke as one of the representatives of this character. Since writing the introduction referred to I have obtained G. F. Cooke's own marked copy of "Richard III.," which shows that he very judiciously added here and there some lines from Shakspeare's own play, and that he omitted some of Cibber's rubbish.—Yours obediently,

October 17. F. A. MARSHALL.

HOW HOME RULE WILL COME.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I so seldom find myself in absolute opposition to you that I seize the opportunity to record the occasion. I venture to dissent entirely from the conclusion you arrive at at the end of the first paragraph of your leading article of Monday, 15th. You say that "all talk on platforms, &c., is useless, and that the cause of Home Rule will be decided by the judge's decision in this Parnell-*Times* affair case." I believe you were never more entirely wrong in your life. You will allow, I suppose, that Home Rule will be granted by the votes of the electors. Well, Sir, I believe the majority of the Liberal electors care not one farthing whether Mr. Parnell wrote or instigated the letters. They are, I think, moved by far higher motives. I think the fact that Home Rule is just and right in itself will actuate them. Personally I believe that Mr. Parnell did not write or know of the letter. *Nemo repente turpissimus* or *stultissimus*, and he has always been a most careful man to take the honest view of the matter. I will conclude by asking you if you think that the sudden extinction of Mr. Parnell and the Irish party (clever and eloquent as they are) would postpone Home Rule. No, you may take fifty years to drive an idea into John Bull's thick head, but five hundred will not drive it out again. One idea that has filtered through his pericranium is that Ireland must govern herself; and it is not the fiat of a judge, almost certain to be partial (as are most judges in England and Scotland where politics come in), that will influence the voting to the smallest extent.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

October 14. R. B. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM.

PENNY GAFFS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I read with much interest the Rev. Samuel Barnett's remarks on the butchers' shops in the East-end of London. The way in which the slummers are familiarized with the sight of blood is a disgrace to those whose business it is to look after butchers' establishments. Moreover, the people who live in the vicinity of these places tell me that it is the habit of boys and men to climb up the walls of the slaughter-yards in order to see the dumb beasts done to death. They manage these things much better on the Continent. But no one has pointed out the demoralizing influence of gaffs, those penny places of amusement patronized by slummers. There is at present almost opposite the London Hospital a ghastly display which brings the exhibitors in a good living. Outside it is a picture of the unfortunate women murdered by what the slummers call "that bloody demon." Inside it is a cellar full of horrors. If you go downstairs into the vault, you will see a row of wax figures arranged against the wall, all of whom are celebrated murderers or murderesses; and at the further end of the place, a scene of carnage, men and women murdering and being murdered. An old man exhibits these things, and while he points them out you will be tightly wedged in between a number of boys and girls, while a smell of death rises into your nostrils, and you feel as if your throat were filled up with some poisonous fungus. I have visited this place with people well known to yourself, who can support my statements.—Yours, &c.

9, *Ludgate-square, E.C., Oct.* 12 JOHN LAW.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Every one who has looked carefully at the *Times* "disclosure of particulars" is wondering what the absence of Mr. Davitt's name therefrom means. In the "Parnellism and Crime" pamphlet Mr. Davitt is included among the criminals. In the Attorney-General's speech, Davitt's release from Portland was referred to as immediately preceding the Phœnix Park murders. On other occasions the *Times* has spoken of Davitt as the connecting link between the Parnell section and the Ford section. Yet now, when the *Times* case has practically resolved itself into an indictment of the Land League, Michael Davitt, the avowed founder of the League, is not so much as mentioned! What does it mean?

Two explanations suggest themselves as possible. It will be remembered that the evidence which Mr. Davitt would have given on the O'Donnell-Walter trial, had not the case collapsed, was afterwards published by one of the press agencies. Is it the publication of this evidence that has led the *Times* to think better of its charges against Mr. Davitt, and to practically withdraw them? Possibly: but before this explanation is adopted, another fact should be remembered—namely, that Mr. Davitt is not represented by counsel before the Commission. Everything is fair, we suppose, in law as well as in love; and a man who is not represented by powerful counsel must expect no mercy. Possibly, therefore, some charges may be sprung upon Mr. Davitt yet.

The most significant sentence in the official report concerning Major Barttelot's death is the following:—

> Major Barttelot, on several occasions when he came to Stanley Falls station, was warned by the officers there, as well as by Tippoo Tib, to treat the men of the caravan with leniency, and not to resort to flogging.

The story of the drumming which Major Barttelot, contrary to advice, had insisted on putting down shows that he sacrificed his life to his want of leniency towards native habits. Major Barttelot, by the way, is reported to have "believed Stanley to be dead, owing to the absence of news, none having been received since the rumours brought by deserters." But against this opinion one may put that of Lieutenant Wissmann, who told the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* yesterday that "he is convinced that at the present moment Mr. Stanley is at Wadelai with Emin Pasha, on the ground that if Mr. Stanley and his men had been destroyed, intelligence of the fact would have been absolutely sure to percolate through to the coast long before this."

The paper read by Mr. R. P. Purves to the Incorporated Law Society on the points involved in Mr. Parnell's Scotch action against the *Times* is curious reading, at least for laymen. First, "arrestment to found jurisdiction in Scotland is an attachment on a mere statement by a party"—which comes to this, in effect: that the sleuth-hounds of the law must have a bit of the offender's clothes, or something belonging to him, before they can run him down. On A.'s mere statement, neither he nor B. being Scotch, the sheriff or Court of Session, as a matter of course, grants warrant to arrest the goods or money in the hands of the custodier or debtor for the purpose of founding jurisdiction. It is necessary that the custodier of goods should not be a mere servant of B., holding goods for his master, as in that case arrestment is incompetent. The articles or debt to be arrested need not be of value, so that apparently Mr. Parnell had only to get the minions of the law to "attach" a copy of the *Times* from the Edinburgh office. As interpreted by some authorities, this law admits of a rich man going out of his way to carry an action into Scotland in order to harass a poor opponent; "in this way, too, a trial may be obtained before a judge in Scotland, while in England the case would be tried by a jury."

But it seems certain that in this way an Irishman may sue an Englishman in Scotland for an alleged slander spoken in Japan, even the echo of which has never reached Scotland: a Russian may sue a Russian in Scotland under a contract made in Russia, and in Russian, and to be executed in St. Petersburg, although in all probability neither the Scotch judges, nor the barristers, nor the solicitors are able to decipher or interpret one word of the contract. However, it now appears that on August 10, the day prior to the commencement of the Edinburgh action, a writ was issued by Mr. Parnell in the Court of Queen's Bench in England, and the *Times* plead priority of action. This is new.

We have been wondering at the long delay of the inevitable protest in the name of Joan of Arc against the Shakspeare statue in Paris. At last it has come, and from two quarters at once—indeed, from the opposite poles of the journalistic sphere, *Le Voltaire* and *L'Univers*. That none of the gentlemen interviewed by the *Gaulois* should have adverted, however slightly, to Shakspeare's treatment of the national heroine, shows how superficial and secondhand is the knowledge of "Old Will" even among literary Frenchmen. It is true that Shakspeare probably did not write with his own hand the insults to poor Joan in "Henry VI.," but he certainly made himself responsible for them. The truth simply is that Shakspeare was in no way ahead of his time either in historical criticism or in international feeling. He took on trust the Joan of Arc of English popular tradition; the materials for a truer portrait were not at his command. That is all the defence we can allege. Our dear neighbours must e'en let bygones be bygones.

The Government has been very prompt in replying to the demand for "identity and simultaneity" which Mr. Courtney, speaking at Bodmin, borrowed from Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Courtney wants a system of local government for Ireland which shall be "as full and as free as had been set up in England," and he wants it at once. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Plymouth last night, insisted that the powers of local government in Ireland must be restricted, and as to the time for granting even such restricted rights, would only say "that the question should not be indefinitely postponed." "Will your party back you?" asked the audience when Mr. Courtney was unfolding his scheme. "I think they will," he replied; "at all events, we shall see." Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has not kept us long in the dark.

The answer to the questions about the relation in the Liberal programme between Home Rule and Land Purchase, which Mr. Courtney asked at Bodmin and Sir M. Hicks-Beach repeated last night, is supplied in Mr. Davitt's letter to the *Times* this morning. The pith of that letter lies in the following sentence, in which Mr. Davitt summarizes his conception of the Gladstonian position:—

> The Irish agrarian problem must remain unsolved until the creation of some "national authority" in Ireland that shall bear the financial responsibility involved in a huge Irish land purchase scheme, which the electors of Great Britain refused to undertake in 1886 for the sake of the Irish landlords.

That is it. If England were going to pay, the Land Question could of course be settled before Home Rule. But England has refused to pay. Therefore Ireland will have to pay. The only chance of securing any consent to such payment is to nationalize, or rather to municipalize or communize, the land. And that cannot be done until there are Local Bodies to do it. Therefore if the Unionists are anxious to see the Irish land question settled, they had better make haste and adjust their differences (if they can) about Irish Local Government.

In all the history of crime, surely there exists no case which will quite match the record which comes this morning from Tunbridge Wells. Two working lads determine upon the murder of a foreman who has offended one of them; then the poor man is lured into a quiet spot, and shot at close quarters in the head by the youth whom the toss of a coin had designated as the person who was to do the actual killing. When asked the other day, after his apprehension, "what grudge Dobell (the youth who fired the shot) could have against Lawrence (the foreman), seeing that he never worked under him?" Gower airily answered, "Oh, he's a friend of mine, and as true as steel." The murderers not having been even suspected in the meanwhile, two months after the commission of the crime, Dobell, signing himself "Another Whitechapel Murderer," wrote a letter to the local *Advertiser*, in which, having obtained "a small space in your valuable paper," he went on to recount "a few facts concerning the death of the late Mr. Lawrence." This letter contained a vivid description of the murder; but the local police, of course, treated it as a hoax, and the murderers remained undiscovered.

About the beginning of this month, however, the two youths commenced to attend the services of the Salvation Army, for the purpose of obtaining a revenge upon some one who regularly went there, and, though really impenitent, they came to some extent under the influence of the "captain," and as a result one of them confessed to the murder. Their apprehension by the police following as a natural sequence, the lads proceeded to still further surprise the captain by confessing themselves guilty of a whole string of arsons that had startled the town, and declared that they had repeatedly attempted to murder a "mate" who had cooled in his friendship with them. For cool audacity, for reckless hardihood, on the part of mere boys, this tale of Tunbridge Wells must take a front place in the calendar of crime. The lads will at least get what they so eagerly desired—notoriety. It is a pity that those who sowed in them the seeds of that desire cannot receive a punishment which would make the case serve as a warning to certain Fleet-street publishers for many years to come.

A few months ago a gentleman (a most worthy person) started a new Review (an excellent publication). Ever since then this gentleman seems to have been in hot water. Every morning almost there was something in the papers about him and his new Review. It

has been quite strange how many disputes and misunderstandings have dogged the undertaking—and all, of course, had to be thrashed out and explained by various letters in the papers. At first one felt quite sorry for this gentleman, who was always in trouble. But presently one couldn't help noticing that he seemed rather to like it. Often it seemed as if otherwise he really need not have rushed into print at all. Now it was two authors quarrelling about borrowed plumes; now again it was some misunderstanding which had arisen out of their letters; then it was some one who in writing about something quite different had seemed to "imply" that this gentleman's publishers also edited his Review; now he was at loggerheads (in the papers of course) with one or other of his own writers, and now a critic (in the press) had made some mistake about an article, or a picture, or something. It is quite puzzling to try and remember all the reasons. And now this morning he crops up again, "in justice to the artist, and the editor," &c. Now, there are so many people concerned in this excellent Review, including artists and authors and publishers and printers and engravers and binders, besides the editor, proprietor, and critic, for whom this gentleman speaks himself, to say nothing of the office boy and the printer's devil—that it seems likely that soon the name of this gentleman and his Review will be household words among us.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

An Interview with Mr. Croxden Powell.

A correspondent had an interview with Mr. Croxden Powell a few days ago with reference to the position of affairs for next year's "Wimbledon," and found him busy getting out a pamphlet on the subject. The walls of his office bear many indications of the labour and enthusiasm he has brought to bear on this subject. Mr. Powell was asked to tell his interviewer how matters now stand so far as the Cannock Chase site is concerned:—

"That," replied Mr. Powell, "would be somewhat difficult, because at the moment the sub-committee of the council of the N.R.A. are engaged looking for sites nearer London, and I cannot say how far they have succeeded in finding what they consider probable sites."

"I thought they had done this before they finally reserved Compton Downs and Cannock Chase for decision at the August meeting?"—"So they did; but I fancy the cause of the diversion arose at the meeting—namely, the unexpected fall Compton Downs met with at the council; when Compton Downs was put to the vote, only five voted in its favour and thirteen against. This was not only a great but an unexpected blow for the promoters of that site."

"Was the Cannock Chase site voted upon?"—"I believe it was not put to the vote of the meeting, and is in consequence the only site before the council at present."

"Do you know what report was made to the council on Cannock Chase by the deputation who went down?"—"I believe there were two reports made on the several sites, one by Lord Wantage and one by Major Waller, both of which contain many inaccuracies, arising mainly from a hurried view of the ground; in fact, Major Waller's report was made upon a site which was not before the council. Good as the Wolseley Plain site was, the Parr's Warren site is much superior, and has none of the small defects Major Waller criticized in the former site."

"What were these?"—"They were, first, the objection to shooting across a valley; and, second, that in one portion of Wolseley Plain there was a slight depression of land where the firing points would have to have been raised about two feet."

"Then do I understand that these things do not appear in the site offered the council?"—"They do not. The firing points and butts are in line on an open plain, and no work such as raising firing points has to be done; and the work at the targets is simply what is required to protect the markers."

"Something has been said about the ground being bad for tent pegs. Is that so?"—"Certainly not; hundreds of private individuals camp out on the Chase about Oakedge Park, Wolseley Park, and Sherbrook Valley, and they find the ground excellent. The British army made no complaint when camped there in 1873 in the worst of weather. Besides, it is not likely that many tents will be wanted, as a suggestion is before the council to build a light kind of barrack and offices should the site be selected."

"Are there any difficulties about land? Common rights are spoken of as a difficulty?"—"There are no real difficulties, none but what can be got over in a short time."

"Would an Act of Parliament be required?"—"An Act would be required, but it would not be opposed, as all interested parties are agreed to facilitate the acquirement of the site for the permanent home of the volunteers."

"Are there any rights of way to be dealt with?"—"There are two roads, rarely used, which it would be an advantage in every way to slightly divert, so that the camp arrangements could be made compact and perfect as possible."

"Then what provision is there for the reception of spent bullets at the rear of the targets?"—"The provision in that respect is as ample as the other camp arrangements. There is only one house within three miles, and that is not on the line of firing."

"Is it true as reported that it is likely the site will be presented to the volunteers?"—"That I think is quite likely to happen. The people feel that the volunteers should not be liable, even at long intervals, to accidents like the one to which they owe their eviction from Wimbledon; that they should have the freehold of their camp: and the people in the midlands and the north are prepared to do their share to confer on the volunteers this sense of security and freedom."

"Is the feeling in favour of going to Cannock Chase very strong among the volunteers?"—"It is very strong in all the midland and northern, as well as in many of the western and eastern counties, and in Scotland."

"Do you happen to know what the military opinion is about this particular site?"—"I could not say; I have only consulted a few military authorities; I have confined my inquiries to volunteers, but so far as the military experts have given an opinion, it is uniformly in favour of Cannock Chase, over all other sites in England."

"On what grounds do they favour the site?"—"Mainly because they regard it as a perfect site for a range and camp, where the most ample and perfect arrangements can be made. They look upon it also as the key of the railway system, and therefore convenient and easy of access for the general body of volunteers. From a military point of view they regard the position as a perfect one for other drill and manœuvres."

"I see the Report to the council says the nearest railway station is three miles away. Is this so?"—"I dare say the Rugeley Trent Valley station is three miles from the firing points, and it will be about the same distance from the Colwich Junction and Rugeley Town stations; but it is misleading and untrue to say that these are the nearest stations to camp. A large and ample double line, with commodious station and goods wharf, will be constructed in camp at a place called the Birches. This station will be within 200 yards of firing points. It will be used by the London and North Western whose line it is and is now partly constructed—the Midland, the Great Northern, the Great Western, the North Stafford direct communication from all London stations, will be established by special express trains. The camp will also be in direct communication with Birmingham, which is much nearer to Cannock Chase than Wimbledon to London."

"Do you think the metropolitan volunteers would attend in anything like the numbers they do at present?"—"It may be doubted whether for the first year they would; but those who did attend would come back in such health and vigour that they would soon prove to their comrades that a visit to Cannock Chase was most desirable, and the numbers would increase yearly."

"Would the entries from provincial corps compensate for any London defection?"—"Most certainly; even more than compensate. You must remember the tax it has been on officers and provincial volunteers to send men to Wimbledon, and many have ceased to attend in consequence. I take it that all entries would be doubled the first year if the Cannock Chase site were adopted. This opinion is confirmed by communications from volunteers in many parts of the country. I think it is a matter which may fairly be put to the railway companies whether they cannot charge volunteers in uniform rates equally as low as they charge for excursion tickets in larger numbers, and with this in view I have suggested a scale which I think is fair and reasonable all round. My suggestion was made to Mr. Finlay, of the London and North Western—who, I must say, has shown every disposition to meet the wishes of the N.R.A. and the volunteers generally—it was that all the companies should agree to a charge at the rate of 1*s.* per twenty-five miles return for volunteers in uniform. This question is still unsettled, for the simple reason that the managers of our railways and their directors—being very human—have to take a holiday after the heavy toils of the year. These gentlemen will shortly be at their posts, and the question will, I trust, be settled in favour of the scale."

"Something has been said about gate-money. Is it likely to be a good or a medium 'gate' at Cannock Chase?"—"Good, most certainly. I know some members of the N.R.A. council say that 'rifle shooting has not sufficient attractions to make "a gate."' These men evidently don't know the 'provincial' and 'local men,' as they are pleased to call them. I know them, and I know the large sums taken in 'gate-money' by local battalions while in camp. I know men willing to offer to the National Rifle Association £4,000 for gate-money and canteen for the first year."

"Is it a fairly healthy position?"—"Could not be better. The land absorbs moisture readily, the air is pure, dry, and bracing, and the water perfectly pure. The land is 670 feet above sea level, and is quite open and perfectly free from fogs."

"What about local accommodation? I see the lodgings at Compton Downs were very much spoken of."—"The hotels in Stafford, Rugeley, Milford, Colwich, and other adjoining places, are all excellent; they have also good stabling if it should be required. Then there is a good and plentiful supply of private apartments and lodgings. Rugeley makes up over a thousand beds a night during the military horse fair, which lasts ten days and a fortnight in June each year. Then Stafford is an assize town, and has also its quarter sessions, it is the headquarters of the county militia, and can readily accommodate 1,200 to 1,500 a night if ever demanded.

THE BRADLAUGH LEGAL EXPENSES FUND.

The following subscriptions, which close the fund, have been received since our last publication:—

Per *Star*	£85	18	6
„ Thos. Adams, Northampton, subs. to close	51	7	1
Alf. Thomas, M.P.	20	0	0
Per Mr. Bradlaugh	11	12	3
Ipswich Radical Association	8	2	0
Barnsley Radical and Liberal Club	5	7	0
Bermondsey Gladstone Club	1	10	2
Per *Star*	1	1	0
Woolwich District Radical Club	1	0	0
Since received by treasurer:—			
A few Members of Tower Hamlets Radical Association	0	5	0
Central Finsbury Radical Club	0	16	6
A Paddington Radical	0	2	0

Making, with amounts already received, £2,468 13*s.* 5*d.*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue :—

AN ANNUAL VOLUME. (S. W. Partridge). [The first annual volume of the *Art Magazine*. Illustrations. Pp. 832.]

"A DRAMATIST." "Playwriting, a Handbook for would-be Dramatic Authors." (The *Stage* office.)

ALLIES, THOMAS W. "The Holy See and the Wandering of the Nations." (Burns and Oates.) [The sixth volume of the "Formation of Christendom," treating of the period from St. Leo I. to St. Gregory I. Pp. 368.]

ARNOLD, Sir EDWIN. "With Sa'di in the Garden; or, the Book of Love." (Trübner.) [A poem in the form of a dialogue. Dedicated to Lord Dufferin. Pp. 211. 7*s.* 6*d.*]

"AUTOBIOGRAPHY of Mark Rutherford," and "Mark Rutherford's Deliverance." (Trübner and Co.) [A new edition, corrected. Contains in addition a short story, "A Mysterious Portrait." Pp. 323.]

"AVERALL: The Astrologer's Spell." (Dean and Son.) [A drama in two acts for young amateurs.]

BALFOUR, the Right Hon. A. J. "The Religion of Humanity." (David Douglas.) [The Address delivered at the Church Congress. Pp. 57.]

BARRIE, J. M. "When a Man's Single." (Hodder and Stoughton.) ["A tale of literary life." 6*s.*]

BEWES, WYNDHAM A. "A Manual of Vigilance Law." (Office of the National Vigilance Association.) [A handbook on those points of the law of England with which vigilance associations are more immediately concerned. Pp. 71, with index.]

BIRRELL, AUGUSTINE (Editor). "Essays of Elia." (Dent and Co.) [A charming edition of Lamb's Essays, with six etchings by Herbert Railton. 2 vols. 10*s.* 6*d.*]

BRACKENBURY, Colonel C.B., R.A. "Field Works, their Technical Construction and Tactical Application." (Kegan Paul.) [The seventh volume of "Military Handbooks for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers." Appendices and nineteen plates in a separate vol. Maps. 12*s.*]

BURTON, J. M., "Under Westminster Bridge." (H. Vickers.) [A "Tale of London Dynamiters and Unemployed." Pp. 100, 1*s.*]

CARTWRIGHT, FAIRFAX L., B.A. "The Baglioni: a Tragedy." (Field and Tuer.)

"CASSELL'S SATURDAY JOURNAL." (Cassell and Co.) [The first year's volume of the enlarged series. Pp. 1,296, 7*s.* 6*d.*]

CHEYNE, T. K., M.A., D.D. "The Hallowing of Criticism." (Hodder and Stoughton.) [Nine sermons on Elijah, preached at Rochester Cathedral. Pp. 207. 5*s.*]

DOWNING, H. P. BURKE. "Architectural Relics in Cornwall." [Notes reprinted from the *Building World*. Dedicated to Mr. Ruskin. Illustrations by the Author. Pp. 48. 2*s.* 6*d.*]

ELLIOTT, HON. HUGH. "The Life of Sydney, Earl of Godolphin, K.G." (Longmans.) [Pp. 425. 15*s.*]

FLOYER, A. M. "The Evolution of Ancient Hinduism." (Chapman and Hall.) [Traces Hinduism from its primitive form up to its highest development. Pp. 99.]

GIBERNE, AGNES. "Ralph Hardcastle's Will." (Hatchards.) [A tale in one vol. Pp. 365.]

GOODCHILD, JOHN A. "Chats at St. Ampelio." (Kegan Paul.) [Among the subjects dealt with are "Faces and Fancies," "Poetry and Poets," "Art and Artists," "Egotists and Epitaphs," &c. Pp. 233. 5*s.*]

TURNER, SAMUEL E., Ph.D. "A Sketch of the Germanic Constitution." (London: Putnam's Sons.) [A history extending from the earliest times to the dissolution of the Empire. Pp. 185, cloth.]

URLIN, R. DENNY. "The Local Government Act, 1888." (Effingham Wilson.) [An analysis of the Act and full index, with an appendix on the County Elections Act, 1888.]

BALLAD.—CHAMBERLAIN.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO MR. W. S. GILBERT.)

Were I in place,
Then the whole world could trace
Upon my face
A wealth of beaming pride—
Were I in place!

Upon this land,
By gentle Tories manned,
Reforms most grand
And deep and true and wide,
Were I in place,

I'd throw around;
And one long joyous sound
Would then rebound
From each admiring lip—
Were I in place!

Then sure and fast,
While men would stand aghast,
Would bills be passed,
The wings of wealth to clip—
Were I in place!

The Grand Old Man
Were placed beneath a ban;
My wily plan
Would be to make him so—
Were I in place!

And Churchill's note
Of finding beam and mote,
O'er each to gloat,
I'd make sound soft and low—
Were I in place!

My fam'ly true!
My thoughts would turn to you,
And things I'd do
To bind your hearts to me—
Were I in place!

I'd Jesse send
The land laws to amend,
The peasant's friend!
But then, of course, you see
I'm not in place!

THE GROWTH OF JERUSALEM.

The *Neuesten Nachrichten aus dem Morgenland*, a German newspaper published in Palestine, states that the city of Jerusalem is growing in size and population at a remarkable rate. Its growth is all the more surprising because neither its situation nor its trade are favourable to a rapid increase: it lies amongst a not very fertile group of mountains; it has next to no commerce, and it has no manufactures. Nevertheless, new buildings are rising daily: churches, gardens, and institutes of various kinds are filling up the formerly desolate neighbourhood to the distance of half an hour's walk beyond the old limits of the city. The Jews are to the front as builders. Their houses spring out of the ground like mushrooms—uniform, ugly, one-storied, plentifully supplied with windows, but with no manner of adornment. The Rothschilds have completed a new hospital. Close beside it there is a new Abyssinian church. The Russians are also great builders: they have erected a new church, consulate, lodging-houses for pilgrims of the Orthodox national churches, and a hospital. Near to the Russian group stands the "German House" for German Roman Catholics, from whose top the German and the Papal flags float side by side. The Russians have also built a high tower upon the Mount of Olives, from whose summit the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea can both be seen. The Greeks and Armenians are also busy builders, but they provide for the bodily rather than the religious demands of the pilgrims. The former build cafés and bazaars, and the latter set up shops.

At Home and Abroad.

The Prince Royal of Denmark, in an interview he has had with the Mayor of Athens, stated that neither he nor King George would consent to Prince Waldemar accepting the throne of Bulgaria. Indeed, the Prince himself declined the offer.

A reconciliation between the Greeks and Bulgarians is, in Copenhagen, regarded as impossible, considering the pretensions of the Bulgarians with regard to Macedonia, where the Greeks constitute the predominating element in the population.

The Queen of Greece, travelling with her mother, the Grand Duchess Constantine, and her youngest son, left Odessa on Tuesday on her way home from St. Petersburg. Her Majesty is expected to arrive in Athens on Friday.

The Supreme Court at Leipzig has refused to release Dr. Geffcken on bail. Even the Emperor, it is said, has expressed the opinion that Dr. Geffcken will be acquitted.

The Emperor William yesterday attended the launch of a new Italian iron-clad at Castellamare, and afterwards witnessed a naval review in the Bay of Naples. The latter part of the proceedings, which lasted three hours, afforded a magnjficent spectacle to the many thousands who lined the shore.

The Empress Frederick has named the Villa Reiss, in the Taunus Mountains, which is to be her future summer residence, "Schloss Friedrichshof." A splendid tablet, with an excellent bronze medallion portrait of the Emperor Frederick, was unveiled on the 15th inst. on the so-called Friedrichshöhe, in the Giant Mountains.

Count Premio Real, the Spanish Consul-General at Quebec, accidentally shot himself yesterday while handling a revolver. Death was instantaneous.

Lord Acton, Earl Granville, Lord and Lady Wentworth, Canon Liddon, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Holland arrived at Hawarden Castle yesterday. Mr. Gladstone is enjoying excellent health.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to the mayors and provosts of the kingdom at the Mansion House last evening. There were about 230 guests.

Cherubini's Fourth Mass in C and Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon" were given at the Bristol Musical Festival yesterday.

The epidemic of measles in the Potteries turns out to be more severe than was imagined, many schools being closed and the number of deaths alarming.

The Duchess of Westminster yesterday presented the prizes at the annual Exhibition of the Cheshire Dairy Association. The judges' report described the prize cheese as simply faultless.

Hollin's Mill, Micklehurst, Moseley, was completely destroyed by fire last night. About seventy hands will be thrown out of employment. The damage is estimated at £15,000.

It is stated in a telegram from Rome that the Pope has sent instructions to all the Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world to continue the agitation for the restoration of the temporal power.

At the Wicklow assizes yesterday, four men were sentenced, one to twelve months' hard labour, and the others to nine months each, for moonlighting in Galway.

Last evening the annual exhibition of butterflies and other specimens collected by the South London Entomological and Natural History Society was opened at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, Benchers of the Inns of Court, and also the Registrars and Masters of the several Divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature at the House of Lords on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock.

The first meeting of the executive committee of the London Liberal and Radical Union since the recess was held yesterday, when it was resolved that steps should be taken for the purpose of obtaining contributions to the Parnell Defence Fund.

A meeting of the council of the metropolitan division of the National Union was held last evening at the Constitutional Club, Mr. Seager Hunt, M.P., in the chair. Various resolutions relating to party work in the metropolis were adopted.

A strange attempt to murder a woman was made in Bristol last night. Emily Davies, married, was walking through College-green, when a sailor, standing on the steps round the Queen's statue, suddenly produced a revolver, and fired at her. The bullet entered her right knee, causing a serious wound.

James Gurr, licensed victualler, Staplehurst, Kent, was fined £10 and £1 costs for sending the carcass of a diseased pig to the Central Meat Market. Mr. Alderman Renals remarked upon the wickedness of sending to market bad meat, which, being cheap, found its way to the poor.

A fire broke out in the arches underneath the Old Kent-road station on the South London Railway yesterday, and, but for the prompt action of the Fire Brigade, there is little doubt that a serious conflagration would have occurred. Traffic was suspended for nearly two hours.

The two great political parties in America are conducting an active campaign in Indiana. Mr. Blaine is stumping the State for General Harrison, while Mr. Thurman is making speeches for the Democrats. Immense mass meetings are being held.

At the first of a series of winter concerts held in the public hall, Colwyn Bay, North Wales, on Tuesday night, Mrs. Jones, a resident of Merton House, was taken ill. She was removed to an ante-room, and three doctors attended her, but the chairman shortly afterwards announced her death, and the audience dispersed.

Mr. Hewitt, Mayor of New York, has accepted nomination for a new term of office. He denounces the Tammany Hall party as a secret order, existing merely for the spoils of office, and says that he will withdraw if the Tammany Hall leaders will withdraw their candidate and substitute one whose character would give some assurance of an independent and honest administration.

The Canadian Premier, Sir John Macdonald, will, it is reported, shortly visit England for the purpose of consulting the Government on the fisheries question. According to a prevalent rumour some modification of the Canadian position is contemplated, the Dominion Government coming nearer to the views of the United States.

Charles Wells, a machine hand, employed by the Nordenfeldt Company, was charged at the Woolwich police-court yesterday with torturing a cat. A cat in the street rubbed affectionately against his leg. He seized it by the hind quarters, and flung it a height of thirty feet. The animal, moaning piteously after its fall, was put out of pain at the police-station. The magistrate sentenced him to twenty-one days' imprisonment with hard labour.

HOW MAJOR BARTTELOT WAS MURDERED.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM THE CONGO.

In a Reuter's telegram from St. Paul de Loanda, dated October 16, we have the official report concerning the death of Major Barttelot. It has been received from Stanley Falls by the Governor-General at Boma. The report is dated August 1, and is substantially as follows:—

On July 28, at noon, while the officers were lunching, Tippoo Tib arrived in a very excited and agitated state. He had just heard of the assassination of Major Barttelot by his Manyema carriers some hours' journey beyond Nerenia, on the Aruwhimi. On August 1st Mr. Jameson arrived in a small boat at the Falls, having come to confer with Tippoo Tib and make known the details of the disaster. The following is the account given of how Major Barttelot came by his death.

The Manyema natives have a habit of beating drums and singing late in the evening and early in the morning, and there was no means of preventing them from continuing this practice. Major Barttelot, who had made several days' journey with his caravan of 400 men into the interior, objected very strongly to this noise, and even used threats in the hopes of stopping it. Nevertheless, on July 19, at four in the morning, the drumming began, whereupon Major Barttelot became very angry, and went out of the hut which he occupied in common with Mr. Bonny. In spite of the advice of the latter, Major Barttelot said he would stop the drumming, and went to the hut of the man who was beating the drum. He had scarcely reached it when suddenly a shot was heard.

Mr. Bonny ran out and saw all the people in camp rushing about and crying "M'Zonngou Kufna" ("The white man is dead.") Mr. Bonny made a search in all directions, and found the body of Major Barttelot lying in front of the drummer's hut, the breast pierced by a bullet. The clothes showed marks of burning with gunpowder. The following day Mr. Jameson, who was with the advanced guard, was informed of what had happened, and he arrived back in the camp and restored a little order. All the men forming the caravan had, however, dispersed, and all the loads of beads and stuffs had been stolen. Mr. Jameson, who has since died of fever at Bangalas, returned to the Aruwhimi camp with the débris of the caravan, and then came on to Stanley Falls to make arrangements with Tippoo Tib. He left Mr. Bonny with such of the men who had been caught and all the provisions which had been saved at the Aruwhimi camp.

The report goes on to say that there is no doubt of Tippoo Tib's good faith. Major Barttelot on several occasions when he came to the Stanley Falls station was warned by the officers there as well as by Tippoo Tib to treat the men of the caravan with leniency, and not to resort to flogging. Tippoo Tib is described as overwhelmed by the death of Major Barttelot, and has declared to the officers at the Falls that he would have given half his fortune to prevent the catastrophe. Mr. Jameson declared to the officers at the Falls station that Major Barttelot at the time of his death believed Stanley to be dead owing to the absence of news, none having been received since the rumours brought by deserters.

Further advices received at Boma from Stanley Falls report that Tippoo Tib and M. Baert, the Belgian lieutenant, started at the beginning of August on a four months' expedition into the country south of Kassongo towards the Katanga and westward as far as the Lomani. The object of this expedition is to explore these unknown regions and to found stations. The party, which consists, apart from the leaders, of twelve Houssa soldiers and carriers, will ascend the Congo as far as Kassongo in canoes, and will then march in the direction of the Lomani. The authority of Tippoo Tib is very great in the country which is to be visited by the expedition. Lieutenant Baert accompanies him to see that the convention with him is duly executed. Tippoo Tib has expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to collect a sufficient number of carriers for such a purpose after the breaking up of Major Barttelot's expedition.

WHAT LIEUTENANT WISSMANN THINKS ABOUT STANLEY.

Lieutenant Wissmann, who has just returned to Berlin from the Harz Mountains in greatly improved health, does not at all share the pessimistic opinion of those who think that Mr. Stanley himself has perished. On the contrary, Lieutenant Wissmann is convinced that at the present moment Mr. Stanley is at Wadelai with Emin Pasha, on the ground that if Mr. Stanley and his men had been destroyed intelligence of the fact would have been absolutely sure to percolate through to the coast long before this. Lieutenant Wissmann looks upon the breaking up of the Arab power and slave trade in Africa as the burning problem of the immediate future, and as preceding all other questions of exploration or civilization. "Give me a couple of millions," said the lieutenant, with a flash of energy in his determined eyes, "and if in a year or two there are left any of these barbarizing brutes, these inhuman scourges of Africa, south of the Equator, then believe not that I have crossed the Dark Continent twice."

ANOTHER MEMORIAL TO DR. PUSEY.

The church of St. Saviour, Leeds, was built by the late Dr. Pusey in memory of his son. It is now proposed to restore and add to it as a memorial to the learned Professor of Hebrew in the northern provinces. The plans, prepared by Messrs. Bodley and Garner, have been approved by Canon Liddon and other friends of the late Dr. Pusey.

THE QUEEN AND HER LATE HOUSEKEEPER.

The remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, the Queen's late housekeeper at Windsor Castle, were interred yesterday afternoon in the Spital Cemetery, the funeral being attended by the relatives of the deceased and many members of the Royal establishment. Major-General Sir John Cowell, Master of the Queen's Household, represented her Majesty, and Lady Biddulph was present on behalf of Princess Henry of Battenberg. The mourners included General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, and representatives from every department of the palace. The Queen sent two pretty wreaths from Balmoral, one made of heather blooms and red berries, bearing the inscription, "A mark of sincere respect and regret from Victoria, R. and I.," while on the card fastened to the other, a chaplet of golden-coloured immortelles and bay leaves, were the words, "A mark of true regard," and the name of the donor. Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg also sent wreaths.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S CHARGE AGAINST PROFESSOR BERGMANN.

A MEDICAL REFUTATION SIGNED IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—In contradiction of the assertion made in Sir Morell Mackenzie's book that Dr. Bergmann had made a false passage through the patient's trachea, thereby causing the formation of an abscess in front of the trachea, and accelerating death, and in view of the fact that in support of this statement Sir Morell Mackenzie referred to the protocol of the post-mortem examination, the *National Zeitung* to-day publishes a declaration signed by Professor Virchow and Dr. Waldeyer, that there is no question in the protocol of the existence of an abscess cavity, and that no cavity existed. The Professors add that the tissues in which Sir Morell asserts the false passage to have been made were found at the autopsy to be in a normal condition, and to have undergone no process of cicatrization. The trachea was opened as far as the bronchiæ.

The text of the judicial decision, on the strength of which the German police have confiscated Sir Morell Mackenzie's book, alleges that the book contains insults directed against the Emperor which constitute *lèse majesté*, as well as against Prince von Bismarck and Professors Gerhardt and von Bergmann, which come under the penal statutes dealing with insults of State officials. According to one Berlin Baper the German publisher, Herr Spaarmann, forwarded on Saturday three copies to the Burgomaster of Oberhausen, with the request to hand one to the Landrath, or district magistrate, and one to the Government President of Düsseldorf. These were the only three copies distributed, the remainder being packed up and then despatched on the way to Berlin and Leipzig. According to the same journal, Herr Spaarmann declared in writing to the police that all the proof-sheets of the original English pamphlet had passed through the hands of the Empress Frederick, though this is doubted. It is said that no fewer than thirty-four German publishers negotiated with Sir Morell Mackenzie for the right of publishing a translation. Undeterred by Sir M. Mackenzie's threat of a libel action, Herr Schenck, the publisher, continues to supply the orders for copies of the English version of the German doctors' report, which are pouring in to him from the trade and from private persons in England.

INSUFFICIENT POLICE PROTECTION IN WHITECHAPEL.

A MEMORIAL TO THE HOME SECRETARY.

The following memorial, signed by upwards of two hundred traders of Whitechapel, has been sent to the Home Secretary through Mr. S. Montagu, M.P.:—"We, the undersigned traders in Whitechapel, respectfully submit for your consideration the position in which we are placed in consequence of the recent murders in our district and its vicinity. For some years past we have been painfully aware that the protection afforded by the police has not kept pace with the increase of population in Whitechapel. Acts of violence and of robbery have been committed in this neighbourhood almost with impunity, owing to the existing police regulations and the insufficiency of the number of officers. The universal feeling prevalent in our midst is that the Government no longer ensures the security of life and property in the East of London, and that in consequence respectable people fear to go out shopping, thus depriving us of our means of livelihood. We confidently appeal to your sense of justice, and ask that the police in this district may be largely increased, in order to remove the feeling of insecurity which is destroying the trade of Whitechapel."

"SHADOWING" AN IRISH MEMBER.

Mr. Cox, M.P., has this week been "shadowed" by the police in Ireland. A guard has been placed round his residence, Hillsgrove Lodge, county Roscommon, and cars have been kept ready by the police reinforcements to follow him. Mr. Cox asked the constables if they had a warrant to arrest him, and they replied in the negative, adding, however, that they were instructed to follow and not lose sight of him. Yesterday Mr. Cox left for Dublin, and was followed by two constables to the station. One of the officers travelled in the same train to Dublin.

THE "FORWARD" POLICY OF LORD CONNEMARA.

Private letters received from Madras record an important step taken by Lord Connemara in the enlightened policy which has marked his governorship of the province. Hitherto it has been the custom that the post of Government Pleader should be filled by an Englishman. The office falling vacant, Lord Connemara has bestowed it upon a native member of the Bar, a new departure which has spread profound satisfaction throughout the native community.

THE LAST OF A FAMOUS LIVERPOOL CLIPPER.

The name of the clipper ship *Dreadnought* was a household word in Liverpool some thirty years ago on account of the fame the vessel obtained through her remarkably quick passages between the Mersey and New York. News has just been received in Liverpool that she has been wrecked off the Newfoundland Bank. The *Dreadnought* was launched in 1853 to run with emigrants between Liverpool, Boston and New York. In the year following her launching she beat the Cunard Line steamer *Canada* between the Mersey and Boston. Five years afterwards she made the run of 3,000 miles—namely, from Sandy Hook to the Rock Light, Liverpool, in 13 days 8 hours. In 1862 she even beat that feat, and established a record which has not since been beaten by any sailing ship, going from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in the remarkably short time of 9 days 17 hours. The *Dreadnought* in her time carried a large number of passengers, and her arrival in the Mersey was always regarded as a great event.

The name of Sir Andrew Clark has been mentioned as that of a suitable Gladstonian candidate for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews which seat has been rendered vacant by the elevation of Lord Advocate Macdonald to the Bench. It is not believed, however, that he will accept nomination.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

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PALL MALL GAZETTE OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

FOURTH EDITION.

A FIND OF LETTERS FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE BEFORE THE EXODUS.

A discovery, some fruits of which have been added to the treasures in our national thesaurus of antiquities, has just enabled modern learning to rifle the escritoire of the Pharaohs before the Exodus, and to explore their correspondence.

AN HISTORICAL CRUX: WHAT BROUGHT THE JEWS TO EGYPT?

The presence of large numbers of Semites in Ancient Egypt has always been a puzzle to historians, and what first led to their migrating from Mesopotamia to the land of the Pharaohs has never hitherto been made clear. Quite recently, however, the British Museum has become possessed of a number of cuneiform tablets which throw considerable light on the subject. Early in the present year a number of these tablets were offered for sale in Cairo. They had been dug up from the grave of a Royal scribe of Amenophis III. and IV., of the eighteenth dynasty, which had given up its records, and not only records but seals and papyri of great historical and artistic value. Some went to the Boulak Museum, some to Berlin, others to private persons, and eighty-one have found their way to the British Museum. These last have now been arranged and catalogued by Mr. Budge, the well-known Egyptologist, whose investigations have brought to light a most interesting chapter in the history of ancient Egypt. Not only do the tablets explain the historical crux mentioned above, but they introduce us to the family life of the early Kings; they picture to us the splendours of the Royal palaces; they enable us to assist at the betrothal of the Kings' daughters, and to follow the Kings to their hunting grounds. Most of the tablets are letters addressed to Amenophis III., and some are from Tushratta, King of Mesopotamia.

ANSWER: THE LOVE STORY OF TI.

Amenophis III. was a mighty hunter, and once on a shooting trip into Mesopotamia after big game he, like a King in a fairy-tale, met and loved Ti, the daughter of Tushratta. They were married in due time, and Ti went down into Egypt with 317 of her principal ladies. This brought a host of their Semitic countrymen along, who found in Egypt a good field for their business capacities, and gradually, like the modern Jews in Russia, got possession of the lands and goods of their hosts. The influence of the Semitic Queen is attested by the very fact that this library of cuneiform tablets was preserved. And under the feeble Sovereigns who followed her countrymen doubtless held their own. But at last came the nineteenth dynasty, and the Pharaoh "who knew not Joseph." Then they were set to brick-making and pyramid-building, till the outbreak which led to the Red Sea triumph.

ROYAL MATCH-MAKING FOURTEEN CENTURIES B.C.

Mr. Budge has translated three of the letters. One is from Tushratta to Amenophis. After many complimentary salutations he proposes to his son-in-law that they should continue the arrangement made by their fathers for pasturing double-humped camels, and in this way he leads up to the main purport of his epistle. He says that Manie, his great nephew, is ambitious to marry the daughter of the King of Egypt, and he pleads that Manie might be allowed to go down to Egypt to woo in person. The alliance would, he considers, be a bond of union between the two countries, and he adds, as though by an afterthought, that the gold which Amenophis appears to have asked for should be sent at once, together with "large gold jars, large gold plates, and other articles made of gold." After this meaning interpolation he returns to the marriage question, and proposes to act in the matter of the dowry in the same way in which his grandfather acted, presumably on a like occasion. He then enlarges on the wealth of his kingdom, where "gold is like dust which cannot be counted," and he adds an inventory of presents which he is sending, articles of gold, inlay, and harness, and thirty eunuchs.

A NOTE FROM THE KING OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Another letter is from the King of Karaduniyash, the traditional garden of Eden. A third is from the King of Alashiya, asking for the return of the goods of a deceased subject who had died in Egypt, and sending many consolatory presents—bronze vessels, some trees, and a bull. In return he asks only for "two kukupu jars and a man who understands eagles"—just as a mediæval magnate might ask for a falconer. There is also a (supposed) reference to the plague.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND THE HOLY SEE.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has acceded to the request of Count von Paar, the Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See, to be allowed to retire from the public service, and has conferred upon the Count the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

DEATH OF A DOWAGER DUCHESS.

BADEN-BADEN, Oct. 18.—The Dowager Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon died here this morning.

THE YOUNG CZECH PARTY.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* publishes an article to-day protesting in energetic terms against the agitation carried on by the organs of the young Czech party against the Austro-German alliance. The journal declares that the organs of the old Czech party are bound to make an earnest and emphatic stand against such an unwarrantable course.

AN UNDERGROUND DYNAMITE BOMB FACTORY.

SUPPOSED FRESH PLOT AGAINST THE TZAR.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's Bucharest correspondent states that a letter from Cracow says that the police of Moscow have discovered a deep, spacious cellar in that city in which is a fabric of dynamite bombs. On examination this cellar was found to have several ramifications. When the police entered it was inhabited only by one man, of whom they inquired, "What are you doing?" "I am baking gourds," said he. On approaching him they found that he had been in the act of filling a bomb with dynamite. The individual was seized and taken to the light. On the steps of the cellar he drew a knife from his waistcoat and attempted to commit suicide, but only succeeded in wounding himself in the chest. On examining the pockets of their prisoner the police found papers stating that he was the Nihilist Ostungkof, condemned for life to the mines in Siberia. Later on another Nihilist named Petrof was apprehended in the neighbourhood of the cellar in question, and on a minute inspection of the building several bombs were found, together with a small sack of silver roubles. All this tends to the belief that a fresh plot against the life of the Tzar was on the point of being carried out. The police are on the look out for other suspected persons.

WHO IS THE THIEF?

Great curiosity is naturally felt as to the identity of the thief who sold the proof-sheets of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book to the *New York Herald*. As the publication took place in Paris you have supposed that the thief would possibly be found in Paris, as advance proofs had been in the possession of the French translator for some time. It was not a very difficult matter to investigate. The extracts which appeared in the *Herald* and the *Standard* were garbled, and differed materially from the text of the book as it was published in London, showing that the thief had *copied* from proof-sheets in their transition stage. Therefore, it was only necessary to compare the proofs that were sent to the French translator with the same passages in the published volume to make sure whether the robbery had been committed in Paris. We are in a position to state that such a comparison has been made, and it has been found that the text of the *Herald* and the *Standard* differs from the text as it appears in the proof-sheets that were supplied to the French translator. So the plot thickens, the mystery increases, and the field of suspicion narrows. We believe that Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. intend to leave no stone unturned to expose the culprit.

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

The price of household coal in South Yorkshire was to-day advanced from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per ton at the pit mouth, owing to the strike of miners. Both masters and men are represented as being firm, and there are no indications of a settlement of the dispute. At Mount Vernon "Land Sale" Colliery, near Barnsley, yesterday, the colliery owners granted the 10 per cent. advance unconditionally. The colliery is only a small one, the coal produced being sold at the pit head for domestic purposes. The Manvers Main miners have been notified that a fourteen days' notice to leave will be illegal. Notwithstanding a number of the men gave notice yesterday, and others are expected to follow their example to-day. Some of the South Staffordshire colliery proprietors have granted the advance of 10 per cent. The Leicestershire coal owners' miners met yesterday. The colliery owners offered 5 per cent. advance, with a similar increase when the state of trade permitted. The men declined the terms, and decided on a general strike. The West Bromwich colliers are still out on strike, as also are the men at other collieries. They meet the masters to-day, and an amicable settlement is expected. The Rowley miners to-day turned out on strike again for a 10 per cent. advance. The Oldhill men threaten to do the same unless a 10 per cent. advance is conceded. In all probability there will be a great general strike.

DEATH OF THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR.

We yesterday announced in brief terms the death, at the age of sixty-two, of Count di Robilant, the Italian Ambassador, which occurred at five o'clock yesterday morning at the Italian Embassy, in Grosvenor-square. On his arrival in England a little over two months ago, Count di Robilant visited Osborne for the purpose of presenting his credentials to the Queen, and shortly afterwards he complained of illness. About a month ago he became worse with an attack of fever and did not leave the house, though he was able to receive visitors and conduct the business of the Embassy. On Tuesday last the doctors advised him to remain in bed, and during the night he became rapidly weaker, and died at five o'clock yesterday morning, his wife and children being with him.

Count di Robilant was a soldier by profession. At an early age he entered the Royal Military College, and subsequently joined a Piedmontese regiment. He served through the Austrian war of 1848-9, and lost his left hand at the battle of Novara. He also saw service in the campaigns of Ancona and Central Italy, and again in the Austrian war of 1866, at the termination of which he was appointed head of the Delimitation Commission. Shortly after this, he was appointed Prefect of Ravenna, and he also held the post of Chief of the Superior Military College. In 1871 he was sent as Ambassador to Vienna. In spite of his having taken so prominent a part in the wars against Austria, he was very well received by the Court at Vienna, and did much to cement the good relations which had then begun to exist between the two countries. Count di Robilant married an Austrian lady, a daughter of Prince Edmond Clary-Aldringen. He remained at Vienna until he was summoned to Rome in 1885 to assume the office of Foreign Secretary, which post he held for two years, but relinquished it on an adverse vote of the Chamber on the Massowah question. Count di Robilant accompanied the late Victor Emanuel on his visit to the Queen.

According to a Reuter's telegram from Vienna to-day, the *Fremdenblatt* says that the news of Count di Robilant's death is received in Austria-Hungary with the most sincere regret, as befits the loss of a man of noble character, a meritorious statesman, and an intelligent friend of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

A NEW CEMETERY FOR WILLESDEN.

A meeting was held last night at the Willesden vestry hall to obtain the sanction of the vestry to purchase twenty-six acres of land for a new cemetery, and also to determine whether the burial board shall expend £20,000 for acquiring and laying out the ground and constructing the necessary buildings. It was proposed that this sum should be borrowed, and charged upon the poor rates of the parish. A large number of people opposed to the scheme were present, and the meeting was a stormy one. Finally a poll of the parish was demanded.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON IN BELFAST.

The Marquis of Hartington arrived in Belfast shortly after five this morning by the steamer *Londonderry* from Barrow. There were no demonstrations of welcome, either at Barrow or Belfast. The Marquis was met at the Donegal Quay by Sir Edward Porter Cowan (whose guest he is to be during his stay) and other prominent Unionists. After the formal greeting the noble lord left with his host by special train for Craigavad, where a company assembled to meet him, including the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Northbrook, Lord Granard, and Mr. Finlay, Q.C., M.P. This evening Lord Hartington will be entertained at a banquet in the Ulster Hall by the Ulster Liberal Unionists' committee. Sir E. P. Cowan will occupy the chair. To morrow Sir Edward and Lady Cowan will hold a reception at the Reform Club, Royal Avenue, in honour of their principal guest. In the evening the Marquis will address a public meeting in the Ulster Hall.

NARROW ESCAPE OF DUNRAVEN CASTLE.

A Cardiff correspondent telegraphs:—An alarming incident is this morning reported from Dunraven Castle, Bridgend. On Lord Dunraven retiring to rest, about two o'clock, he discovered the bedroom in flames. An alarm was raised, the servants threw the burning bedding out of the window, and speedily extinguished the fire. The Duke and Duchess of Teck are staying at the Castle.

DISPLACING TROOPS ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

It is stated in well-informed circles in St. Petersburg that the Russian military authorities are at present engaged in effecting various displacements of troops in the vicinity of the Austrian frontier, as a reply to similar movements of Austrian troops. It appears, however, that these changes are not due to any unfavourable turn in the relations between the two countries, but must be regarded merely as a measure of precaution on the part of Russia.

THE WHITEHALL MYSTERY.

A discovery was yesterday afternoon made on the site of the new police offices, on the Victoria Embankment, by which the addition of a limb was given to the headless and limbless body found in the same place a fortnight ago. The limb yesterday discovered was the left leg, cut off above the knee, and its discovery was due to Mr. Waring, a gentleman who brought into detective work the instincts of a dog, of a mixed breed, in which it is said the Russian terrier predominates. Mr. Bond, surgeon, was sent for, and he pronounced it to be a human leg—a limb in keeping with the body found in the same place; but he could not at once pronounce with decision that it was part of the body found at that spot, and in keeping with the arm at Pimlico. The leg had been buried for at least six weeks.

The statement of the workmen that the body found a fortnight ago had only been in the place from the Saturday until the Tuesday is a matter of the greatest difficulty to those who have the investigation of the mystery. The wall where the body rested in the inmost recess is stained most deeply, and this staining, it is considered by those best able to judge, could only have been made by the long resting of the body against it. The earth when first seen were sunken in by the load which had rested upon it, apparently, for some time. The character of the decomposition too was such as would occur to flesh when not directly exposed to the influence of light and air. The appearance of the body, in fact, was such as to lead to the inference that it had been in the place from about the same time that the arm was found at Pimlico—the 11th of September—and it is now suggested that it was intended to bury it in the same way that the leg was buried. Last night for several hours, notwithstanding the fog and darkness, another search was made in the vaults with Mr. Waring's dog. The night was chosen for a double purpose, one, that the search should be made free from the distracting attention of the large number of workmen engaged in the day time, and for another, that the result should not be known to those employed. The work done was ordered to be kept secret.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH ON IRELAND.

Speaking at Plymouth yesterday, Sir M. Hicks-Beach declared that Ministers were determined that no alliance with the Dissentient Liberals would make them forget the principles they professed as Conservatives, or induce them to recommend changes that would not commend themselves to their own party. Addressing another meeting in the evening, he claimed that the Government were not attacked because of their foreign and domestic policy, but only in regard to Ireland. Radicals, however, always looked at the Irish question through the spectacles provided by Mr. Parnell. It was not true that the Government had no policy but Coercion for Ireland, but before they could attempt any useful legislation they must vindicate the supremacy of the law. What was wanted was that the various departments of Irish government should be placed under political officials personally responsible to the House of Commons, and he would have liked to have seen a much larger proposal than was contained in the Irish Parliamentary Under-Secretary Bill.

General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan has arrived in Berlin.

Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador in Vienna, is expected to be appointed to the Embassy in London as Count Robilant's successor.

Sir Theodore Martin is about to give his views on "Welsh grievances" in a paper he will contribute to one of the weekly organs of the legal profession.

The Prince of Wales, who intends staying two days in Paris on his way home from Austria, will arrive at Charing-cross on Sunday morning.

The Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Mackarness), who has, for some time, been lying in a dangerous condition at Cuddesdon Palace, is now decidedly better.

The Duke of Westminster is confined to his room at Eaton Hall, having caught a severe cold.

Before leaving for India, Lady Dilke completed a work on which she has been engaged for some time, dealing with modern art. It will be published shortly by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

The executive committee of the South St. Pancras Liberal and Radical Association have selected Mr. John Hutton, of Taviton-street, Gordon-square, as the Liberal candidate for the division for the County Council of London.

A very beautiful white marble credence table has been placed on the south side of the new reredos at St Paul's Cathedral. In material and carving it is an exact match to the super-altar.

The funeral of the late Lord Mount-Temple will take place on Saturday, and will be, as far as possible, of a private character. The first portion of the funeral service will be performed in the Abbey Church, after which the remains will be interred in Romsey cemetery.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET

Half-past One.

BANK RATE FIVE PER CENT.—HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—AMERICANS DEPRESSED.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning made no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 5 per cent. In the open market there is again a plentiful supply of money seeking employment, and borrowers can readily obtain what they require in the shape of short loans at 2½ per cent. The discount rate is steady, but little better than 2⅜ per cent. for three months' bank paper, the market being for the moment over supplied with cash. Should the decline in the discount rate go much further the Bank will be almost bound to do something in the way of taking money off the market, as already the fall has turned the foreign exchanges against this country, and has practically checked the influx of gold.

The Stock Markets present a quiet and uninteresting appearance. Business in many directions is almost at a standstill, while the changes in all cases are of quite a fractional character. The tone on the whole is fairly good, but there has in many instances really not been sufficient done to test prices. Consols and other Home Government Funds are steady without change of importance In the Home Railway market there is mostly a slight improvement except in Brighton Deferred, which has been rather offered after yesterday's upward movement. Foreign Government Bonds are supported, and are generally higher, though operators here are doing little. American Railroad securities are all lower, in response to the weakness of the New York market yesterday. Milwaukee and St. Paul and Norfolk and Western Preference shares are especially flat, but otherwise the changes are not important. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks, on the other hand, have been bought, the traffic showing less unsatisfactory results than had been anticipated. Mexican Railway issues continue to be offered, and are lower, and in the Mining market Copper and Diamond descriptions are steady to firm.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Caledonian, Great Western, North Western, Midland, North British Deferred, North Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: Great Northern A ½, Hull and Barnsley and District ¼, Brighton Deferred and Sheffield Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Greek 1881 ¼, Egyptian State Domain ¼, the Unified 3-16, the Preference, and Daira ⅛, Turkish Group 1 ¼, Group 4, 1-16, Hungarian Gold and Italian ⅛, and Peruvian 1872 1-16. *Declined*: Uruguay and Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" ¼.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Receded*: Norfolk and Western Preference ⅝, Illinois Central, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ½, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Central Pacific, Denver Preference, and Lake Shore ¼, Erie shares and Second Mortgage, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas ¼, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading shares, Wabash Preference and Mortgage ¼, New York Central, Atlantic Firsts, Northern Pacific Preference, Ontario and Union Pacific shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ½, the First Preference ⅜, the Second Preference ¼, and the Ordinary 1-16. *Lower*: Mexican Ordinary and First Preference ½, the Second Preference ¼, and Canada Pacific ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Cape Copper 3-16, De Beers ¼, Kimberley Central and Rio Tinto ⅛, Hotchkiss, Spratts, and Hudson's Bay ⅛, and Imperial Ottoman Bank ⅛. *Fallen*: Mysore Gold, Mason and Barry, and Bryant and May shares ⅛.

TRAFFICS.—London General Omnibus Company for the past week amounted to £12,794, compared with £11,295 in 1887; and those of the London Road Car Company to £2,411, as against £1,933. Grand Trunk £1,221 decrease, Milwaukee and St. Paul (second week in October) 29,000 dols. increase, Canada Pacific (second week in October) 4,000 dols. increase.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—A very good business is doing, and prices are practically 1-16 dearer. Sales 12,000. Futures are steady at one to two points advance for near cotton and ½ to one point advance for distant.

The directors of the Imperial Continental Gas Association recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., tax free, for the half-year ended June 30 on the £3,800,000 stock.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	⅛
New Consols (2¾)	97⅛	¼
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	¾
LocalLoan Stock	102	3
New 2½ per. Cent	94	½
India 3½ per Cent	105	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rup.	71	¼
Egyptian Guar	99⅛	100⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111	17
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100⅛	1⅛
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	110⅛	11
Liverpool	110¼	¼
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	2
Do. Hard Dols	72½	3⅛
Do. Treasury	95	6
Austrian Gold	89	91
Do. Silver	57	9
Brazilian 1875	102	3
B. Ayres 6p. c.	99	101 xd
Do. Cedulas I.	62	⅛
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	99	101
Costa Rica A	91⅛	3⅛
Do. B	91⅛	2⅛
Egypt. State Dom.	101⅛	¼
Do. Unified	83⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	100¼	¼ xd
Do. Daira Sanieh	77	¼ xd
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81	½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¼	4¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	81¼	¼
Hung. Gold Rentes	83⅛	¾
Italian	95⅛	⅜
Mexican Convertec	39⅛	¾
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	15½	⅜
Do. 6 p.c.	17½	¾
Portuguese	63	¼
Russian 1873	93⅛	9⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	72	5 16 7 16
Turkish 1854	93	100
Group 1	25½	7
Group 2	13¼	¾
Group 3	15⅛	½
Group 4	81½	¾ xd
4½ p.c. 1871	93¼	¼ xd
5 p.c. Defence	83	2
5 p.c. Priority	73½	4
Uruguay Unified	43	¼
Virginia Funded	110	11
U.S. 4½ p.c.	111½	12
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	69⅛	⅜
Great Eastern	114½	15½
Great Northern	100	1
Ditto A	149¼	50¼
Great Western	84⅜	5
Hull and Barnsley	116	17
Lanc. and York	143	5
Brighton (Ordinary)	130¾	⅛
Do. A	21⅜	⅛
Chatham (Ordinary)	101¼	2¼
Do. Preference	167⅜	8¼
North Western	136½	7½
South Western	69	71
Manchester & Shef.	36¼	7
Do. A	74	½
Met. Consolidated	69½	70⅜
Do. Land Stock	33¾	4¼
Do. District	133¼	¾
Midland	73¼	4
North British Pref.	51¼	½
Do. Def.	157¼	½
North Eastern	109	10
North Stafford	133	5
South Eastern	111¼	¼
Do. Deferred		
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	58¾	¼
Cen. Pacific Shares	35¼	¾
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	67⅜	⅜
Denver & R. Grande	19¼	⅜
Do. Pref.	51¼	¼
Illinois Shares	120	1
Lake Shore	101⅛	⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	4¼
Louis. and Nash	61½	2
Mex. Cen. Bonds	68½	9
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12	½
N. Y. Cen. Shares	110¼	¼ xd
New York Ontario	16½	17
Erie Shares	29¾	30
Do. Sec. Mort.	103	½
Norfolk & West. Pre	54¼	¾ xd
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	41½	¼
North. Pacific Pref	61	½
Pennsylvania Sh.	56⅛	⅛
Phil. and Read. Sh	27	¼
Union Pacific Shares	64¼	½
Wabash Preferred	29	⅛
Do. Gen. Mort.	45	6
Grand Trunk Sh.	11⅛	¼
Do. First Pref.	68½	¾
Do. Second Pre	47¼	8¼
Do. Third Pref.	26¼	7
Do. Guaranteed	71	½
Mexican Ordinary	45¼	6¼
Do First Pre	113	½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	75	½
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	¼
Varna 3 per cent	6⅜	7⅛
Nitrate Railway	27½	⅜
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¼	14¼
City Bank	204½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	111¼	⅜
London and County	83¼	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	67	8
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	47	9 xd
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	½
Mysore shares	4⅛	⅜
Ooregums	1¼	⅛
Cape Copper	6⅜	⅛
Namaqua	4⅛	¼
Mason and Barry	11	⅛
Rio Tinto	23½	⅛
Montana £1 shares	1⅛	2
De Beers	32¼	¼
Kimberley Cent	38	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	48	⅛
Do. Pref.	80	1
Brazilian Submarine	13⅛	⅜
Direct Unit. States	10½	⅜
Eastern	12⅛	⅛ xd
Ditto Extension	12⅞	13⅛ xd
United Telephone	13⅜	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	7½	⅜
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om	185	95
London Street	13⅛	14⅛
London Tramway	13½	14¼
North Metropolitan	17⅛	18¼
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	193	8 xd
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	250	60
New River, New	340	50
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal.	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	52
Imp. Continental	210	13
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec. L. (£4 pd.)	4	½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8½	⅜
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½
Hotchkiss	10¼	11
Bryant and May	13⅜	⅝
Spratt's Patent	10¼	½
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	63	6
Nat. Discount Co	111½	12
Hudson's Bay	19	½
Suez Canal	87½	8
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	2

MOTHER AND FOSTER MOTHER IN THE LAW COURTS

SIR JAMES HANNEN'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

In December last, a London workman found himself not only workless, but wifeless and homeless, and with a baby three months old upon his hands. His wife had been taken to Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, and the physicians there assured him that she was irrecoverably insane. Under these circumstances, he sought out the publisher of the *Christian Million*, who had been proclaiming the details of a benevolent work he had been doing in the way of finding homes for destitute children; and the father having signed away his interest in the child, it was handed over for permanent adoption to a couple in Lancashire who had just lost a child of their own, no money passing on either side. This couple tenderly cared for and carefully clothed the infant, and of course grew very attached to it. Six months afterwards, however, the mother was released from the asylum cured, and naturally began to clamour for her infant. The Lancashire couple regarded the severance of the child from them as a second bereavement, but readily recognized the superior claim of the mother. The *Christian Million* man having failed to induce the mother to forego her claim, it was intimated to the solicitor whom she had employed that the infant would be given up upon payment of the expenses (£12) incurred by the foster-parents, which included food, clothing, and railway journeys. The mother refused, and reiterated her demand for her child. The matter stood thus when all parties, including the child, in the arms of its foster-mother, appeared on Tuesday before Sir James Hannen, sitting in chambers as vacation judge. His lordship said the child would have to be given up. Then followed an interesting little scene:—

Sir James Hannen: Is the child here?

Mr. Tarver (the publisher of the *Christian Million*): Yes, my lord.

Sir James Hannen: Then let it be brought in.

(The child was brought in.)

Sir James Hannen (rising from his seat, and addressing the foster-mother): I may tell you, madam, that I think you have done your duty to this child, and I am very sorry to be obliged to direct it to be delivered over. Is the mother here? (Mrs. Sale here came forward.)

Mr. Tarver: Will your lordship give some direction as to the payment for the clothes the child has on?

Sir James Hannen: You do not ask that the child should be delivered over without its clothes?

Mr. Tarver: We have here the clothes in which the child was taken to this lady. Perhaps Mr. Davies (the solicitor for the mother) will take it without the clothes.

Sir James Hannen (to Mrs. Sale): You are the mother of this child?

Mrs. Sale: Yes.

Sir James Hannen: Now, this good woman has taken care of your child when you were not able to do so yourself, and I must say that I think you ought to make her some compensation for what she has bought for the child. I am not saying that you are to blame in any way, and it is very natural that you should wish to have your child back. She is going to give up the child to you with the clothes that she has purchased for it. You will remember that.

The foster-mother: Am I not to have compensation for the clothes I have purchased for the child?

Sir James Hannen: The child is to be given up.

Mr. Tarver: If they will not pay for the clothes, they can be changed.

The foster-mother: I think I should be paid for them.

Sir James Hannen: I should give up the child and the clothes as well if I were you, but if you think you should receive the money for the clothes, and as these people appear to be poor, *I (taking out his purse) will give you a sovereign for the clothes myself.* (To the mother): You will, I hope, do your duty to the child, and be as kind and as good to it as this lady has been.

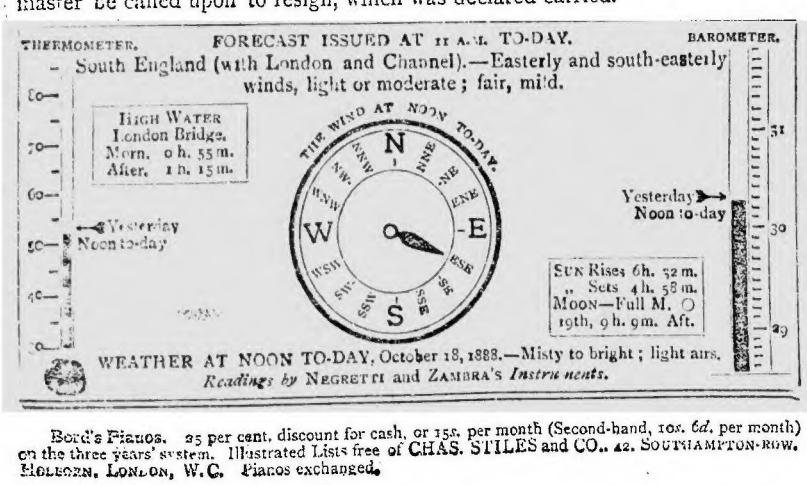
(The child was then handed over to Mrs. Sale.)

Mr. Tarver: The child does not look as if it had been starved, my lord.

Sir James Hannen: No. (To Mrs. Sale): I hope you will always remember how deeply you are indebted to this good woman for the care she has taken of your child, and that you will recognize her as your child's relative and your own best friend.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST WORKHOUSE OFFICIALS.

At a meeting of the Holborn board of guardians held last night the report of the committee of the whole board on the alleged excessive consumption of stimulants in the City-road workhouse was discussed. It appeared from the committee's report that the master (Mr. Daniells) was unable to explain how or why the excessive charges were made, while the assistant master (Mr. Hibberd) denied that the entries were made by him. The committee concluded by stating "that the inaccuracies in the book appear to be of so grave a nature and to have been so systematically made, that your committee feel that no confidence can be placed in the officers responsible for the management of the establishment, as beyond doubt a systematic fraud has been committed." The clerk said that he had discovered that in six months eleven gallons of wine and spirits had been consumed in excess of that ordered by the medical officer, and shown on the patients' cards. Mr. Howes moved the adoption of the report, together with a motion that the master and the assistant master be called upon to resign, which was declared carried.



Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE LONDON MURDERS: THE LATEST SUSPECT.

A HOUSE TO HOUSE SEARCH IN WHITECHAPEL.

Sir Charles Warren has issued a statement to the effect that the marked desire evinced by the inhabitants of the Whitechapel district to aid the police in the pursuit of the author of the recent crimes has enabled him to direct that, subject to the consent of occupiers, a thorough house-to-house search should be made within a defined area. With few exceptions the inhabitants have freely fallen in with the proposal, and have materially assisted the officers engaged in carrying it out. Sir Charles Warren feels that some acknowledgment is due on all sides for the cordial co-operation of the inhabitants, and he is much gratified that the police officers have carried out so delicate a duty with the marked good will of all those with whom they have come in contact.

There will be no evidence forthcoming likely to connect with the East-end murders the man who yesterday surrendered himself at King-street police-station. Latest information tends to prove that he could have had no part in the crimes. In July last the man was brought up at the Lambeth police-court on a charge of being abroad as a person of unsound mind, and the magistrate ordered his removal to Lambeth infirmary. He subsequently left that institution, and since August 15 he has lodged at a coffee-house in the Westminster-bridge-road. The keeper of the house states that the man has slept there every night without exception up to Monday of the present week. The suspected person is said to be a man of superior education and well connected.

THE "TIMES" AND MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.

In the statement of defences delivered in the action of Mr. Parnell against the *Times* in the Scottish Courts, it is alleged by the defendants that on August 10, the day prior to the commencement of the Edinburgh action, a writ was issued by Mr. Parnell in the Court of Queen's Bench in England. This, it is contended, constitutes a prior action for the same alleged libel, and the defendants further contend that both on legal grounds and as a matter of convenience the case should be tried in the English Courts, where the first action was commenced and is still pending.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Subscriptions are invited by the Bank of New Zealand for 25,000 shares, at the price of £11 per share, or £1 prem. A similar amount of capital will be offered to the shareholders and the public in the colonies. The prospectus refers to the provision already made for serious and exceptional losses in New Zealand, and adds that the bank's great earning power gives strong promise that steady dividends will be maintained upon the remodelled capital. It is proposed hereafter to give the existing proprietors the option of paying up again the £3 per share already written off, thus making the old shares £10 paid, and assimilating the two classes of shares. The application list will close on or before Tuesday next.

Subscriptions are invited by the London and River Plate Bank (Limited) for an issue of £700,000 Five per Cent. Sterling Mortgage Debentures of the Catalinas Warehouses and Mole Company of Buenos Ayres. The price of issue is £93 per £100 bond. The debentures will be secured by a first mortgage on the property and income of the company, and are created for the conversion of the existing £288,000 Six per Cent. Mortgage Debentures, and for other purposes. Interest is payable in London half-yearly, on the 1st April and 1st October.

Letters of allotment in the Excelsior Copper Company (Limited) were posted last night.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE LIGHT BLUE CREW.—At a meeting of the Cambridge University boat club yesterday Mr. S. D. Muttlebury, of Third Trinity, was again elected to the office of president, and upon him will devolve the duty of selecting the next light blue crew. The University fours were fixed for November 1, 2, and 3; the clinker fours, November 8, 9, and 10; Colquhoun Sculls, November 13, 14, and 15; and University trial eights, December 1.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH PEOPLE.—A correspondent has received a letter from Mr. Gladstone, in which the right hon. gentleman says:—The sentiment ascribed to two gentlemen in your enclosure is one which I most strongly disapprove. The Irish are a very humane people, and the history of an occasional deviation from humanity in regard to cattle has a peculiar history, which ought to make us blush as well as them.

FROM THE OLD WORLD TO THE NEW.—A very animated scene was witnessed on the Liverpool landing-stage yesterday owing to the large number of emigrants leaving for the United States. Four steamers were sailing for the States—namely, the *Celtic*, the *City of Rome*, the *City of Berlin*, and the *Lord Gough*—and each of these carried a large number of passengers. The stage was packed with the emigrants—English, German, and Scandinavian—and waggonloads of luggage blocked up the approaches. The great crush of yesterday is accounted for by the fact that this is practically the end of the emigration season for the present year, and many people were anxious to get out before next year.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Oct. 14, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows:—

RAILWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	£1,809	—
Caledonian	4,337	—
Eastern and Mid	37	—
Great Eastern	—	£240
Great Western	9,670	—
Hull and Barnsley	257	—
Lanc. and Yorkshire	—	3,596
Manc. and Sheffield	—	95
Metropolitan	634	—
Metropolitn. District	104	—
Mersey	132	—
Midland	2,384	—
North British	4,460	—
North Eastern	2,102	—
North Stafford	199	—
North Western	5,142	—
South Eastern	2,226	—
Tilbury	—	161
TRAMWAYS.		
Belfast	219	—

TRAMWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	£69	—
Bristol	131	—
Calais	—	£15
Dublin	—	6
Edinburgh	244	—
Germany	169	—
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	1,352	—
Gothenburg	—	1
Hull Street	71	—
Imperial	16	—
London	351	—
London Street	269	—
London Southern	31	—
North Metropolitan	638	—
Provincial	856	—
Sheffield	39	—
Southampton	16	—
South London	55	—
Sunderland	25	—
Swansea, &c.	26	—
Wolverhampton	16	—

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom, or in the Postal Union, for 9s. 9d. per quarter.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom for 4s. 11d. per quarter.

THE PRISONS OF JAPAN.

(From our Travelling Commissioner.)

An Ideal Prison.

With the exception of the Yoshiwara the two prisons of Tōkyō are the most interesting things I have seen in Japan. These are, first, the great prison upon the Island of Ishikawa, at the south of the city, and second, the convict and female prison of Ichigawa, in the centre of the city itself. The former is completely isolated, all communication with the mainland being by police-ferry, and contains 2,052 men and boys, all of whom are serving terms of ten years or less. The latter contains 1,400 men and 100 women, among whom are many serving life-sentences. There is a convict farm attached, and it is here that capital punishment is inflicted. Otherwise the two prisons resemble each other so closely that it is not necessary to distinguish between them in description. Mr. Suzuki, Vice-president of the prison, did me the honours at Ishikawa, and Mr. Adachi, the Director, at Ichigawa. The entrance is through a massive wooden gateway into a guard-room, adjoining which are the offices of the Director and officials. The prison itself consists of a score or more of detached one-story buildings, all of wood and some of them merely substantial sheds under which the rougher labour, like stone-breaking, is performed. The dormitories are enormous wooden cages, the front and part of the back formed of bars as thick as one's arm, before which again is a narrow covered passage where the warder on guard walks at night. There is not a particle of furniture or a single article of any kind upon the floor, which is polished till it reflects your body like a mirror. No boot, of course, ever touches it. The thick quilts or *futon*, which constitute everywhere the Japanese bed, are all rolled up and stacked on a broad shelf running round the room overhead. Each dormitory holds 96 prisoners, and there is a long row of them.

The Unused Punishment Cell.

On leaving the dormitories we passed a small, isolated square erection, peaked and gabled like a little temple. The door was solemnly unlocked and flung back, and I was motioned to enter. It was the punishment cell, another spotless wooden box, well ventilated, but perfectly dark, and with walls so thick as to render it practically silent. "How many prisoners have been in it during the last month?" I asked. The Director summoned the Chief Warder and repeated my question to him. "*H'tori mo gozaimasen*—none whatever," was the reply. "What other punishments have you?" "None whatever." "No flogging?" When this question was translated the Director and the little group of officials all laughed together at the bare idea. I could not help wondering whether there was another prison in the world with no method of punishment for 2,000 criminals except one dark cell, and that not used for a month. And the recollection of the filthy and suffocating sty used as a punishment cell in the City Prison of San Francisco came upon me like a nausea.

Not Prison, but Workshop.

A Japanese prison may be divided into two parts—dormitories and workshops. Of cells or prison buildings, properly speaking, there is nothing whatever. It is a place of detention, of reformation, and of profitable labour, and in the latter aspect one of the greatest surprises of life awaited us. Walking across the yard we entered the first workshop, where a couple of hundred prisoners were making machinery and steam-boilers. One warder, armed only with a sword, is reckoned for every fifteen men, and here the prisoners were working on contract orders for outside firms, under the supervision of one skilled teacher and one representative of the firm giving the contract. The prisoners work for nine hours a day and are all dressed in cotton suits of a peculiar terra-cotta or crushed strawberry colour. As we enter, the warder on guard comes to attention and cries "*Ki wo tsukero*—pay attention!" when all cease work and bow with their foreheads to the floor, remaining in that attitude till a second command bids them rise. They were making large brass and iron steam-pumps and had already turned out seventy this year, and the workshop, with its buzz of machinery and its intelligent labour, would have been exactly like a part of an arsenal here or in Europe, except for the red clothes and the humble prostration.

Burglars as Artistic Craftsmen.

The next shop contained the wood-carvers, and here upwards of a hundred men were squatting with blocks of wood between their knees, carving with the keenest interest upon all sorts of things from thick simple trays and bowls to fragile and delicate long-legged storks. I bought an admirably carved tobacco-box representing the God of Laughter being dragged along by his cloak by six naked boys, and afterwards I asked some Japanese friends who supposed I had picked it up at a curio-dealer's how much it was worth. They guessed 10 *yen*—thirty shillings or over seven dollars. I paid 68 *sen* for it—less than two shillings or fifty cents. It is a piece that would be admired anywhere, and yet it was the work of a common burglar, who had made the acquaintance of a carving tool and a prison at the same time. After the carvers came the paper-makers, then the weavers, weaving and dyeing the prison clothing, then the sandal-makers, then the fan-makers, then the lantern-makers, then marvellous basket-work and mats and nets, then an extensive printing shop, where the proof reader was a prisoner who had formerly been Secretary of Legation in France, had absconded with 100,000 f., leaving his shoes on the banks of the Seine as evidence of suicide, eventually being arrested with his mistress at a scene of high jinks in Germany. Then we visited a workshop where jinrikishas were being made, then one where umbrella-handles were being elaborately carved, then one where every kind of pottery from the rough porous bottle and jar to the egg-shell tea-cup was rolling from a dozen potters' wheels, and then came the great surprise. Two days previously I had visited the house of the most famous maker in Japan of the exquisite *cloisonné* ware—the enamel in inlaid metal work upon copper—who rivals in everlasting materials the brush of Turner with his pigments and the pencil of Aima Tadema with his strips of metal. And I had stood for an hour behind him and his pupils, marvelling that the human eye could become so accurate and the human hand so steady and the human heart so patient. Yet I give my word that here in the prison at Ishikawa sat not six but sixty men, common thieves and burglars and peace-breakers, who knew no more about *cloisonné* before they were sentenced than a Hindoo knows about skates, doing just the same thing—cutting by eye-measurement only the tiny strips of copper to make the outline of a bird's beak or the shading of his wing or the articulations of his toe, sticking these upon the rounded surface of the copper vase, filling up the interstices with pigment, coat upon coat, and firing and filing and polishing it until the finished work was so true and so delicate and so beautiful that nothing except an occasional greater dignity and breadth of design marked the art of the freeman from that of the convict. *C'était à ne pas y croire*—one simply stood and refused to believe one's eyes. Fancy the attempt to teach such a thing at Pentonville or Dartmoor or Sing-Sing! When our criminal reaches his prison home in Tōkyō he is taught to do that at which the limit of his natural faculties is reached. If he can make *cloisonné*, well and good; if not, perhaps he can carve wood or make pottery; if not these, then he can make fans or umbrellas or basket work; if he is not up to any of these then he can make paper or set type or cast brass or do carpentering; if the limit is still too high for him, down he goes to the rice-mill, and see-saws all day long upon a balanced beam, first raising the stone-weighted end and then letting it down with a great flop into a mortar of rice. But if he cannot even accomplish this poor task regularly, he is given a hammer and left to break stones under a shed with the twenty-nine other men out of 2,000 who could not learn anything else.

"Expired" Prisoners.

Prisoners employed at the higher classes of labour are credited with one-tenth of the sum received for their handiwork. But as the work was so good and the running expenses seemed so light, I was much surprised to learn that the prison was not yet self-supporting, only seven-tenths of the total cost being realised from the sale of prisoners' work. Another curious fact is that every adult prisoner is detained for six months after his sentence expires if he is not claimed in the meantime by his friends; and until he is of adult age if he has not reached it and is unclaimed. These prisoners wear blue instead of red after their sentences have expired.

The Women's Prison.

The women's quarter at Ichigaya is separated from the men's by a high wooden fence and gateway guarded by a sentinel, and consists of two or three dormitories and one large comfortable workshop where all the 110 are employed together at labour let out by contract. When I was there they were all hemming silk handkerchiefs, each seated upon the matted floor before a little table, and very neat they all looked and very pretty some of them, with their loose red gowns and simply twisted hair. "Those are forgers," said the officer, pointing to three of them; "I do not like them to be so pretty." One of the women had a young baby playing beside her, and another of them as she glanced up at us showed a face entirely different from the rest, pale, sad, and refined, and I saw that her hands were small and very white. It was Hanai Ume, the once famous *geisha* of Tōkyō, famous for her beauty, her *samisen*-playing, her dancing, her pride, and most famous of all for her *affaire d'amour*. Two years ago a man-servant managed to make trouble between herself and her lover, whom she expected to buy her out of the life of a professional musician at any body's call, and then offered to make peace again between them on his own terms. So one night she called him out of the house and stabbed him to death with a kitchen-knife. Now music is mute for her, and song is silent, and love is left behind; she will hear no *samisen* again but the prison bell, and of all the merry world around her she will know no more for ever, except so far as she can read the reflection of it as it pales and fades away in the eyes of some companion who may chance to join her for a while.

The Gallows in Japan.

To the gallows is an easy transition, as it is a natural conclusion. In a secluded part of the grounds at Ichigaya there is a forbidding object like a great black box, raised six feet from the earth at the foot of a long incline cut in the grass. A sloping walk of black boards leads into the box on the left-hand side. The condemned criminal is led up this and finds himself inside upon the drop. The rope is adjusted and the cap fitted and then at a signal the bottom of the box falls back. Thus the Japanese method is exactly the opposite of our own, the official spectators, including a couple of privileged reporters, being spared the ghastly details of the toilette on the scaffold, and see nothing until an unrecognizable corpse is suddenly flung out and dangles before them. Last year this gallows counted seven for its tale of men.

In the City.

THE PROJECTED "COLLIERIES TRUST."

Some information is given this morning with respect to the "Collieries Trust" now being formed, and to which we alluded the other day, by Mr. T. Freeman, who writes to the *Times* from the Coal Exchange, Manchester. The probable capital of £80,000,000 is so far hypothetical, but although not stated the figures must inevitably be huge if the "trust" is ever launched. For the colliery proprietors the case is thus:—"Every year 160,000,000 tons of coal are raised by the collieries of Great Britain and Ireland, and at an an average cost of not less than £35,000,000 to £40,000,000 per annum, three-fourths of which is paid in weekly wages. Upon this enormous outlay coalmasters are not averaging 2 per cent. of interest; more than half are positively sinking capital with no profit, and have done this for the last six years in anticipation of trade reviving. To stop working a colliery means the loss of all the expenditure and immediate ruin to the owner." Then from the national point of view this "working at an unremunerative profit or with none has led of late years to a most wasteful system of mining, through leaving behind about 20 per cent. of slack or fine coal known as 'gob,' and entirely abandoning seams of an inferior character (though fit for fuel) simply because they cannot be made to pay at the prices that are given by the large coal merchants. The low prices that now rule are having another evil tendency; there is no margin for the outlay involved in the introduction of improved plant and mechanical appliances which our Continental rivals are successfully introducing, thus minimizing cost of production and, what is all important, the risks to the lives and limbs of our colliers." Finally, with respect to the consumer, will the formation of the proposed trust raise prices? Mr. Freeman asserts that not only will prices not go up, but that there will be a reduction, as the quantity of coal now wasted would be recovered at a small additional cost, and the improvement in machinery would tend to reduce the *pro rata* charges. Now, the public will be very slow to accept this forecast, and it will be strange indeed if the rival interests do not place insurmountable obstacles in the way of the formation of the trust. It is asserted that the merchants and middlemen absorb too much of the profits, and some plan is in contemplation to prevent this, but that might be done without a huge combination such as the one that is projected.

GUARANTEED STOCKS IN THE ARGENTINE.

The public are gradually becoming alive to the disagreeable fact that debentures are not always equal to Consols, and that the debentures of many a railway company are nothing better than preference stock, while the debentures of many a limited liability company are simply I.O.U.'s under seal, and have no priority over the ordinary debts of the company. But "guaranteed debentures" and "guaranteed stocks" are generally considered to be a perfectly safe investment. Here again the investor may be doomed to disappointment if the guarantor has the power to interfere at any time, and to say that the directors of the railway or company whose stock is guaranteed are not doing their utmost to earn sufficient to free the guarantor from his obligations. Congress in the Argentine Republic has just decreed with reference to one guaranteed railway that—if the railway has not sufficient rolling stock within two months to meet the requirements of traffic, the State will step in, expend 2½ million dollars in the purchase of the requisite rolling stock, and deduct that amount from the guarantee.

THE CONDITION OF THE OIL TRADE.

The policy of restriction carried out by the American combination in the oil-trade is telling in a very remarkable manner. The production during September of crude petroleum fell short of the deliveries by 36,000 barrels daily, and the stocks were lowered to the extent of a million barrels. The stocks amount at the date of the return to 22 million barrels, or 17 millions less than four years ago. The rate of decrease has been greatest during the present year, stocks being lowered since January to the extent of five million barrels. The oil trade in this country is in a more satisfactory condition than it has been for some years. Prices are higher, and better financial results are the consequence. The Scotch mineral oil trade are anticipating a considerable demand for solid paraffin, from a new quarter. A circular on the subject says:—"Scotch solid paraffin is found to be highly advantageous for laundry purposes. One ounce added to every thirty gallons of the water and soap solution in which the clothes are boiled effects an enormous saving in labour and time, and renders rubbing practically unnecessary. No washing powder or soda is required, and there is an entire absence of smell." The general use of paraffin for this purpose by the community would give an impetus to the trade.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Royal College of Music—College Concert at Alexandra House, at 7.30.
The Mayor and Mayoress of West Ham's Juvenile Fancy Dress Ball, 6.15.
South Kensington Liberal Club—Mr. G. Howell, M.P., on the "Law of Parliamentary Elections," 8.30.
South London Entomological and Natural History Society's Exhibition—Badge House Hotel, 7.
School Board Election—Address by Mr. A. Rutson, at Pimlico Rooms, 8.
North Islington Liberal Club—Miss Orme on "Ireland," 8.
Dean of Rochester (Guild of St. Luke), St. Paul's Cathedral, 7.30.
Bristol Triennial Musical Festival.
Lectures—E. Ledger on "Astronomy," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; Rev. H. Webb-Peploe (to young men), Burlington Hall, Savile-row, 8.30; Sir J. Bennett on "The People," North Camberwell Liberal Club, 8; Professor Gault on "Commercial Education," King's College, Strand, 7; Dr. Latham (Harveian Oration), College of Physicians, Pall Mall, 4; G. B. Shaw on "The Radical Revival," Marylebone Radical Club, 8.30; J. de Launay on "The Catacombs of Rome," Hackney Y.M.C.A., 8; H. Burrows on "Social Democracy," St. Pancras Reform Club, 8.30.

TO-MORROW.

Bristol Triennial Musical Festival.
Mr. A. Arnold at Stockton Liberal Club.
Battersea Parliamentary Debating Society, Clapham Junction Assembly Rooms.
New Shakspere Society—Mr. T. Tyler on "Shakspere Idolatry," 8.
Balloon Society—Chan Toon on "International Law," St. James's Hall, 8.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY NIGHT, at 9, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. At 8 LESBIA.
TO-MORROW (Friday), at 8.45, PRINCE KARL, preceded by a Comedietta Mr. MANSFIELD as Prince Karl, his original character. PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT of the POOR at the EAST-END of LONDON.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, F. Sims Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING (Mr. SYDNEY ALPORT'S BENEFIT), at 8.0, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART 127th Time. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gilmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke Giffard Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adierson, G. Arnold, Saunders, &c. Concludes with GRAND MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY NEXT, October 20, at 2.30. Mr. SYDNEY ALPORT'S ANNUAL BENEFIT, THIS (Thursday) EVENING.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 81st Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Burton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)
The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 215th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.
"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.
"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.30. At 7.45, POLLY'S VENTURE, by MALCOLM WATSON. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Last 3 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy. Miss SOPHIE EYRE'S FIRST BENEFIT on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10 Telephone 3,031. SECOND MATINEE of MAMMA, SATURDAY, October 27, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (756th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madne. Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. Preceded at 7.30, by a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Golsworthy and E. B. Norman. Doors open at 7.15. Seats may now be booked in advance. Box office open from 10 till 5. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)
Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

THE JODRELL THEATRE (late Novelty), Great Queen-st., Long-acre.
(Sole Lessee, Mrs. CHURCHILL-JODRELL. Manager, Col. H. J. SARGENT.)
RE-OPENS TO-NIGHT (Thursday), with the first production in London by the RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY of RUBINSTEIN'S Opera THE DEMON, which will be succeeded by, in the course of their engagement at the Jodrell Theatre, the following Operas—"Rigoletto," "La Traviata," "Mavetpa," and "Life for the Czar." Box Office open from 10 to 5. Doors open to-night at 7.30; overture at 8. No fees whatever. Cloak Room and Programmes Free

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In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.40 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER X.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HANDKERCHIEF.

"I say, mother," said a seedy-looking young man, lounging with a pipe in his mouth against the chimney-piece in a small, barely furnished room, overlooking a mews. "D'you know there's a reward out for the diskivery of that hactor what's been an' disappeared?"

"No I don't, nor don't care neither," said the woman addressed by young hopeful as mother, looking up from measuring some tea into a teapot, a critical operation considering the small quantity of the article she was engaged in dividing.

"Don't care, eh? Well, you might as well give me that there 'ankercher you found in that 'ouse what you wos a purtendin' to take care of."

"Wot 'ankerchef?"

"You knows well enough. Don't try to bluff me. You knows as 'ow you 'ave a 'ankercher marked with the hinitials H. C., and if that don't stand for 'Enery Costelloe, I'm blamed if I knows wot's the good o' board skules."

"There ain't much use in 'em as I see, a fillin' your 'ed with a pack o' rubbidge and book learnin', and a purventin' you from 'elpin your poor lone mother and goin' to work as you should."

"Well, I ain't at skule now, so don't lecture, but chuck over that 'ankercher."

"Ain't yer got a 'ankerchef o' your own?"

"I don't want it for myself, you old fool. I wants it to get a reward on it. It's worth five pun to us if it's worth a tanner."

"An' d'you think I'll let you get 'old o' the five pounds an' drink it all away with your pals?"

"Well, get five pun on it yourself then, if you kin, though I'm blamed if I don't get some on it, for a givin' you the hidear."

The woman went to a cupboard and extracted a small parcel, which she carefully undid, disclosing a hem-stitched cambric pocket-handkerchief, slightly discoloured. While she was examining it, the lad approached on tip-toe from the fireplace, and, stealing behind her, by a quick, deft movement, snatched it from her hands.

"You thievin' young rascal!" exclaimed his mother, in a high-pitched angry tone, when a step was heard on the stairs, and a voice called up—

"Mrs. Gardiner! You're wanted. A gent's waitin' to speak to you. I think 'e's a beak in plain clothes."

"Ere's your 'ankercher, mother," said the lad, throwing the subject of dispute on the table. "I expect 'e's after me for them apples wot me an' Jem Copley nicked. I told 'im we'd 'ear more of it. I'll 'ide under the bed, and don't you round on me."

The lad crept in a frightened and uncouth way under the bed, while his mother, having tidied her hair, went to the top of the stairs to receive her visitor, who proved to be no other than Mr. Sniff. The detective had not lost much time in discovering Mrs. Gardiner's whereabouts, and, having examined the house in Gloucester-place, had now come to hear from the charwoman's own lips her account of the events of the night of Costelloe's disappearance.

"Are you Mrs. Gardiner?" he asked, in the silky manner assumed by him when pursuing professional inquiries.

"At your service, sir," she replied. "I suppose as 'ow you've come about the charin', and I'm out o' work just now an' free to do anything about the 'ouse. Indeed, an' I'd be glad of some work, times is that 'ard without a bit o' hextry earnings."

"I *have* come about charing," said Sniff, "but not, I'm afraid, to offer you a place, Mrs. Gardiner, though if you can afford me the information I want you won't go unrewarded. The fact is"—and the detective sat down, first of all casting a sharp glance round the room—"the fact is, I'm a detective officer."

"Oh, sir!" exclaimed Mrs. Gardiner looking anxiously at the bedstead. "Is it about them apples?"

"Apples?" said Sniff. "Why do you ask that?"

"Well, sir, a friend of mine 'as been priggin'—"

But before the good woman could explain the cause of her anxiety about apples, there was a scuffling noise under the bed, and forthwith emerged Mrs. Gardiner's hopeful son, his hair ruffled and his face perspiring with heat and fear.

"There you goes, mother," he exclaimed, "roundin' on a chap before a word 's spoke. Please, sir," he added to Sniff, "I never took 'em, sir. It was Jem Copley as nicked every blessed one, an' I never took a bite."

"What's the meaning of this?" said the detective, in his sternest official tones. "You go away, young man! I'm not speaking to you, but to this lady. When I've done with her perhaps I may have a word with you on hiding under the bed and trying to overhear what I say. Meanwhile, be off, and look sharp about it, or you'll find yourself enjoying another sort of hiding!"

The young chap required no second bidding, but fled to warn his friend, the redoubtable Jem Copley, that the police were after him, finding malicious glee in the fright thereby occasioned to that law-breaking youth.

Meanwhile Mrs. Gardiner, smiling all over her face with pleasure at being alluded to as a lady, and Mr. Sniff, pleased at his own mild joke about the hiding, were in the best of humours for mutual amenities, and the detective resumed.

"As I already told you, Mrs. Gardiner, I'm a member of the Criminal Investigation Department, and am now engaged in trying to find the actor, Mr. Costelloe, of whose strange disappearance you have no doubt read in the papers."

"I never reads no papers, sir, the reason why bein' as there weren't no board schools when I was a girl, an' I never learnt, an' my pore 'usband, 'e

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH. This new and commodious theatre, built from the design by C. J. Phipps, Esq., F.S.A.,

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didn't 'old by wimmin-folks reading murders an drive 'orses and sich-like. 'E said it was degradin' to the female mind, bein' 'isself a hartist by trade, a 'ouse painter in good work."

Sniff waved his hand to restrain Mrs. Gardiner's tongue.

"I did 'ear of the hactor's disappearance, sir," she hastily added. "My son was a tellin' me of it, myself 'aving in my pursession a 'ankerchef wot belonged to him."

"Were you his laundress, then?" asked the detective.

"Lor bless you, no! I don't take in no washin'. I found the 'ankerchef in a hempty 'ouse where I was caretaker."

"Have you got the handkerchief?"

Mrs. Gardiner drew it from her pocket and handed it to the detective with the remark, "My boy says it's worth five pound to us, if so be as it *is* the hactor's.

"And so it may be, so it may be, if you can give me such an account of your finding it as to give me a clue which will lead to Costelloe's recovery."

Allured by this prospect, the good woman launched out into a recital of her experiences of the now famous evening of the thunderstorm, interspersing her narrative with many quaint remarks and oddities of expression which space will not permit to be recorded here. The gist of her evidence was as follows. From her youth upwards she had always had a great dread of thunder, and, on the outbreak of the storm on the evening in question, promptly hid herself in one of the kitchen cupboards. Owing to this fact, and the constant noise of the rain with the intermittent thunder claps, she did not hear the entry of the two men to take shelter. Once she was aware of the sound of hurried footsteps overhead, almost as if a scuffle had been taking place, followed by a heavy fall; but she was too alarmed to go upstairs to see what it was, and, in the end, ascribed it to her imagination. When she thought the storm was over, she emerged from her place of safety, and had hardly been in the kitchen five minutes when she certainly did hear some one moving slowly and heavily in the dining-room above, but, before she could summon up courage to ascend, the thunder recommenced, and she was fain to betake herself once more to the cupboard. While there, she heard the front door slam, but thought that it was owing to the wind, which was high at the time She remembered that the workmen had left the door open, and that she had omitted to bolt it. Early in the morning she was awoke by what she again took for footsteps overhead, but she was too frightened to go upstairs, and it was not until nine in the morning that she did ascend to see what had happened, when she found marks of dirty boots in the hall and, more distinctly, in the dining room. Setting to work to scrub the stains off the boards, she discovered, in a corner of the room, the handkerchief which she had given the detective.

"Have you washed it since?" asked Sniff.

"No, Sir," she replied. "It *does* look clean, don't it? But if you 'olds it agin the light you sees a slight stain on the cambridge, which is the material it's made hof, 'an when I first got it, it 'ad some kind of perfoom on it which my lad 'e says is a proof hit belonged to some theaterical swell."

"Ah! We'll see about that," said the detective, carefully folding it up, wrapping it in paper and placing it in his pocket. "You've told your story very well, Mrs. Gardiner, and I may say we've both done a good morning's work, in proof of which allow me to give you this."

He handed her a sovereign, and was rewarded with obsequious curtsies all the way down the staircase, such is the magical effect of the apparently true modern philosopher's stone. On leaving the mews Sniff drove at once to Scotland-yard and handed the handkerchief for examination to a chemical expert, who stated that the stain was too slight for him to declare what it was due to, as it might have been produced by scent or any other volatile essence. On hearing this, the detective, after a few moments' thought, hazarded a suggestion, to which the expert replied, "Yes, it might have been caused by that. Under the circumstances, I should say that it very probably *was* due to chloroform."

So, thought Sniff, Costellce had been chloroformed by means of his own handkerchief. By whom?

CHAPTER XI.

"DEEPER AND DEEPER STILL."

Sniff returned to Bournemouth that afternoon, armed with a warrant for the apprehension of Major Temple on a charge of having murdered Henry Costelloe, the actor. He did not intend to execute it at once, but thought it better to be ready for his opportunity, his business teaching him, what it were well all men should lay to heart, that opportunities seldom come twice. The past, in fact, is too often paved with lost opportunities.

Meanwhile, some fresh scenes had occurred in the drama of which Antonia Tressilian was the heroine.

On hearing from Captain Essilmont's lips of the girl's mishap, Major Temple displayed naturally the greatest anxiety; but what appeared strange was that this anxiety seemed to be intensified into apprehension when he heard whither Antonia had been temporarily conveyed. He did not offer to fetch her himself, but asked the Captain if he would be kind enough to go with a doctor to the cottage, and, if feasible, bring her back in a carriage to the apartments secured on the previous day. Essilmont accepted the task with alacrity, and, accompanied by a doctor, drove to the Talbot Woods, arriving at the cottage at about nine o'clock, two hours after Antonia's accident. Going in first to warn her of the doctor's arrival, he noticed that she was extremely pale, and that her eyes were full of the reflection of some subtle fear. He set it down to the pain of her sprained ankle, but there was another reason, and it was this. Leaving the hotel and coming to the woods to escape the painful memory of Costelloe, Antonia had lighted upon living evidences of the man in the denizens of the cottage. After bandaging the injured foot and giving her some breakfast, the mother of the supposed peasant-boy had entered into conversation with her guest, whose soulful face and engaging manner invited confidences. The woman was certainly not a lady, but was one of those persons on the border line to whom a certain prettiness and natural grace give a fictitious charm, captivating at first, but certain to become stale sooner or later. She had the fair hair, blue eyes, and neat figure which generally belong to the "pretty simpletons" whom boys take for Venuses, and no one of any experience would have been surprised that she should have been the first love of any man, however deep and intellectual, when he had still the waxen heart of youth. Antonia herself, perhaps, might not have been startled, had she heard that the girl had been wooed and married by any man whom she did not know, but when her hostess told her that she was the wife of Henry Costelloe, the actor, the girl felt a shock almost of pain. But strange as the news was in itself and in its bearing on the events of her own life, she dissembled all surprise, and, assuming an air of mere ordinary interest—a much more difficult feat than affecting indifference—she asked why the wife lived at Bournemouth when her husband was always in London.

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

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CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

The TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL DINNER in AID of the FUNDS of the Hospital will be held on WEDNESDAY, November 21, in the WHITEHALL ROOMS of the Hotel Métropôle. The Right Hon. the Earl of DERBY, K.G. (Vice-President of the Hospital), in the Chair. Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards, a list of whom will shortly be published, are requested to kindly send their names.
A. E. READE, Secretary.

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By J. BELFORD DAYNE, Author of "In the Name of the Tzar." Crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d.
WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—EXAMINATION for SCHOLARSHIPS, JULY 1889.—For particulars apply to the Head Master the School, Tonbridge; or the Clerk to the Governors, Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill, London, E.C.

EGYPT, CEYLON, and INDIA. COOK'S PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR, leaving London November 22, visiting ALEXANDRIA, Cairo, Suez, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Bombay, &c. Inclusive Fare, £250. Programme for stamp.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus; 99, Gracechurch-street; 35, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.
The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
ORIENT	5,300	6,000	Oct. 26
LUSITANIA	3,825	4,000	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,184	7,000	Nov. 23
ORIZABA	6,184	7,000	Dec. 7
LIGURIA	4,638	4,500	Dec. 21
AUSTRAL	5,588	7,000	Jan. 4

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice.
Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.
Cheap Single and Return Tickets.
Managers, F. GREEN and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

TO GERMANY,
by Ocean Mail Steamer from Southampton, homeward bound from New York.
The magnificent EXPRESS STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 5,500 tons, 6,000-horse power each, take passengers from Southampton for Bremen every Thursday and every Sunday. Lofty state rooms, liberal table, electric light everywhere. Fares: Through from London, first saloon, £3 15s.; second saloon, £1 18s. 6d.; Return tickets, £4 15s. 6d. and £3 15s. respectively. All parts of Germany easily reached by rail from Bremen. Apply to Company's Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 5 and 7, Fenchurch street, E.C.; or at Southampton.

LONDON and SCOTLAND.—The CARRON LINE of first class Passenger Steamers sail from CARRON and LONDON and CONTINENTAL STEAM WHARVES, 87-93, Lower East Smithfield, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY for GRANGEMOUTH. Returning from Grangemouth Every Tuesday and Saturday. Average passage 30 hours. Trains run alongside the steamers at Grangemouth.
The best and cheapest route to the Glasgow Exhibition. First Cabin and 3rd class rail return, including admission, 37s. Through bookings to Oban and the Highlands, and circular tours round Land's End, &c.
For particulars as to fares, berths, and all other information, apply to John Smither and Son (Limited), 65, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; Newcomb and Son, 6, Water-lane, E.C.; and Carron Company's Wharves, Lower East Smithfield. E.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.
For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*
Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills never fail to afford relief in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy. Under their wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine cleanses the whole mass of blood, which in its renovated condition carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

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Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
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Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

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MANDOLINE and GUITAR TEACHER WANTED for an Evening Class.—Apply by letter, stating terms, to R. T. BEWICK, Stationer, Air-street, Regent-street, W.

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APARTMENTS for Gentlemen. Bed and sitting rooms on ground floor, 19, Argyle-street, King's-cross, opposite St. Pancras Station.

BOARDING RESIDENCE.—Castle House, 51, Warrior-square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Superior and home-like. Electric light in reception rooms. Terms, apply to Miss PINDER (late Bird and Pinder). Established 23 years.

OFFICES TO LET.—Large, light, and lofty; in newly-erected Buildings.—Apply on premises, 56 and 57, Fleet-street.

SANDGATE, Kent.—Comfortable Winter APARTMENTS, facing sea, sheltered from north-east winds. Terms moderate.—Mrs. P., 3, Devonshire-terrace.

SWITZERLAND.—Good Winter Quarters. Pension du Lac, Gunten, Lake of Thun, twenty-four hours from London. Terms 28s. per week, including full board and apartments, with bedroom, firing, boating, fishing, &c., free. Proprietor, F. Günther.—References permitted to E. Henley, Esq., 16, Stonebridge Park, N.W.

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Best Profession. Boys and Girls, age 14 — 25. Certain success. "Practical Guide" free.—SKERRY, 27, Chancery-lane.

ELOCUTION.—Unique instruction by Edwin Drew, Editor, THE ELOCUTIONIST (monthly), 124, Gower-street. Books 1*s.* 2*d.* Postal instruction. Innumerable, irreproachable references.

READING, Reciting, Speaking, Dramatic Art, &c.—Miss ANNIE PARKER, Successful Tutor and Elocutionist, INSTRUCTS effectively. Books, 3*s.* 6*d.*—124, Gower-street.

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A LADY offers a superior HOME to one or two CHILDREN of any age. Experienced care and every comfort. Entire charge taken. Sanitary drainage. Terms moderate.—Address, "Mater," care Stevens, Stationer, Leytonstone.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6*d.* Bird-lime, 1*d.* Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 281, Strand, London.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If "the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would "only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS "in having their articles copied by a type writer, "what a blessing it would be for me and the "comps., and how much greater chance their "copy would have of being read." TYPEWRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

PALMISTRY.—Science of interpreting lines in hand deeply studied under Eastern experts. Mdme. DE LA TOURS will receive ladies and gentlemen daily from five until nine P.M. Fee half guinea.—Apply, 20, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See Illustrated Guide, post free. How to open respectably from £20. "TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," Beech-street, London, E.C. Wholesale only.

WASHING WANTED by well-established good laundress. Has every convenience. Thoroughly understands getting up fine linen. Constant supply of water. Large open drying grounds. Good references. Terms moderate. Covered van in town daily.—Mrs. J. H., Cambridge Laundry, Bollo-bridge-road, Acton.

WASHING.—NOTICE of REMOVAL. Mrs. NEWMAN, owing to increase of Business, has taken larger premises, and is enabled to take a few more families' work.—Price lists and references on application.—Auckland House, High-street, Battersea.

ISSUE of 25,000 (part of 50,000) Shares of £10 each, at the price of £11 per share.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS will OPEN on THURSDAY, 18th October, and CLOSE on or before TUESDAY, 23rd October, instant.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed 29th July, 1861.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED		£2,000,000
Capital subscribed—		
100,000 Shares of £10 each	£1,000,000	
Less amount written off, £3 per Share	300,000	
		£700,000
Capital now being issued		500,000
		£1,200,000

DIRECTORS.

George Buckley, Esq., President.
W. H. Colbeck, Esq.
F. Nelson George, Esq.
Wm. Innes Taylor, Esq.
Sir Frederick Whitaker, K.C.M.G.
W. S. Wilson, Esq.

Candidate for election to Seventh Seat, now vacant, John McLean, Esq., of Otago.

LONDON BOARD.

Right Honble. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Sir Penrose G. Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Right Honble. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Thomas Russell, Esq., C.M.G.

BANKERS.

Bank of England and the National Provincial Bank of England.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Steer, Lawford, and Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The BANK OF NEW ZEALAND is prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS on the form annexed to the Prospectus for 25,000 Shares of £10 each of the Company upon the London Register, at a premium of £1 per Share, payable as follows:—

£1	per Share on Application;	
3	"	Allotment (including the £1 prem.);
3	"	November 17, 1888;
4	"	January 17, 1889.
£11		

The shares will rank for dividend rateably with the present capital of the company, on the amount of the calls as paid.

Applications are invited from the general public, but those from existing shareholders will be primarily and favourably considered; and a similar amount of 25,000 shares will be offered to the shareholders and the public in the Colonies.

The Bank is a Colonial Institution, and has been established for twenty-seven years, its board of management being at Auckland, New Zealand. It has branches throughout New Zealand, in the Australian Colonies, and in London. It possesses a large commercial and very profitable business. It transacts the financial business of the New Zealand Government, and with other banking institutions participates in the banking business of some of the Australian Governments, and also has a large connection with the municipal boards and other public institutions of the Colonies.

As has already been communicated to the public press, an influential and independent Committee of Shareholders in New Zealand was appointed in April last to investigate the affairs of the Bank.

As a result of an exhaustive inquiry, they presented a Report showing that the Bank had made serious and exceptional losses, owing to the great depression in New Zealand and to other causes.

This Report was presented at a Shareholders' meeting held at Auckland on the 3rd instant. A deputation from the above-named committee, the Hon. W. W. Johnston, of Wellington, and Mr. A. G. Horton, J.P., of Auckland, are now in London, and, by telegraphic summary of the Report which they have received, they have been informed that to made full provision for the Bank's losses the whole Reserve Fund and £3 per Share should be written off the whole Capital, and the necessary resolutions have been passed for carrying this into effect.

It is also contemplated hereafter to give the existing Shareholders an option of paying up again the £3 per Share so written off, thus bringing the paid up amount on the old Shares to £10, and assimilating the two classes of Shares.

The provision made for past losses, in pursuance of the Committee's recommendation, and the Bank's great earning power, gives strong promise that steady dividends will be maintained upon the re-modelled Capital. Of the present new Home Issue four-fifths have been already assured, and from telegrams received from the Colonies it is confidently believed that the whole of the Colonial issue will be readily absorbed.

Deposits will be returned in full in cases where no allotment is made.

Copies of the Deed of Settlement and of the Acts of the General Assembly incorporating the Proprietors may be inspected at the offices of the Bank. Prospectuses with Forms of Application can be obtained there, or from the Brokers of the Bank, Messrs. Steer, Lawford, and Co., 3, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.

Application will be made in due course for a quotation of the Shares of this issue on the London Stock Exchange.

1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, London, E.C, October 18, 1888.

RIO TINTO COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 9th to FRIDAY the 16th November, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the INTERIM DIVIDEND which will be PAID on the 17th November.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that they will receive payment of the said interim Dividend at the rate of 20*s.* per share, free of income tax, on and after Saturday, the 17th November, 1888, on presentation of Coupon No. 20, either at the Company's office in London, or at the Société Générale, Rue de Provence 56, Paris, or at the Deutsche Nationalbank in Bremen.

Coupons for payment in London must be left four clear days previously for examination, and may be deposited on or after the 18th inst.

By Order,
R. J. FENNESSY, Secretary.

Offices of the Company,
30, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.,
16th Oct., 1888.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Large profits quickly made by investing £10 upwards under a thoroughly reliable system, tested successfully for thoroughly reliable system, tested successfully for 7 years. Full details in Explanatory Book (8th edit.), sent post free.—Address: GEO. EVANS and Co., Stockbrokers 24, Queen Victoria-st., London, E.C.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE CATALINAS WAREHOUSES AND MOLE COMPANY OF BUENOS AIRES (Sociedad Anonima Depositos y Muelle de las Catalinas).

ISSUE of £700,000 FIVE PER CENT. STERLING MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (part of an authorized amount of £1,000,000), to be secured by a first mortgage on the property and income of the Company, and created for the conversion of the existing £288,000 Six per Cent. Mortgage Debentures, and for other purposes of the Company.

Principal repayable in London at par October 1, 1925, unless previously redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent., by annual drawings in the month of August. The First Drawing will take place in 1889. The Company reserves to itself the right to increase the sinking fund at any time.

Interest payable in London, free of all Argentine taxes, at the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), half-yearly, on April 1 and October 1.

A Coupon for £1 5*s.*, payable 1st April, 1889, will be attached to the Scrip Certificates, representing interest upon instalments to that date, and the First Coupon on the Bonds will be payable 1st October, 1889.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Frank Parish, Esq., Chairman of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway.
T. S. Richardson, Esq., E. Zimmerman, Esq., } Directors of the London and River Plate Bank (Limited).

PRICE of ISSUE £93 per £100 DEBENTURE.

The LONDON and RIVER PLATE BANK (Limited) is authorized to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above-mentioned £700,000 MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the CATALINAS WAREHOUSES and MOLE COMPANY of BUENOS AIRES, the capital of the Argentine Republic.

Holders of the existing 6 per cent. Mortgage Debentures may exchange their Debentures for Debentures of this issue at the rate of £93 per cent.; that is to say, they will receive in exchange for each £100 6 per cent. Debenture with all unmatured Coupons thereon, paid-up Scrip for £100 of the present issue, and £11 15*s.* in cash, being the difference between the price at which the 6 per cent. Debentures are redeemable, viz., £103 and the price of the present issue, plus £1 15*s.*, the difference between the half-yearly interest of £3 payable on the 6 per cent. Debentures on the 1st April next, and the coupon of £1 5*s.* attached to the new Scrip.

Such of the old debentures as are not exchanged against the present issue by the above arrangement, will be drawn in August, and paid off on the 1st October next in accordance with the terms of issue, and the mortgage given for securing that loan will be cancelled.

The remaining debentures of the present issue not claimed for conversion are offered for public subscription at £93 per £100 bond. Payable as follows:

£5	per £100	on Application.
25	"	on Allotment.
30	"	on 1st January, 1889.
23	"	1st April, 1889.
£93		

Payment in full can be made on either of the above dates, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Applications must be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and lodged at the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), 52, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., with a deposit of £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

Applicants for conversion must deposit their bonds, with the appropriate form duly filled up, on or before Saturday, October the 27th, otherwise the option to convert will lapse.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the remaining Bonds will be CLOSED on or before TUESDAY, October 23rd.

Where no allotment is made, the amount of deposit will be returned in full. In default of payment of the respective instalments at their due dates, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against allotment letters and bankers' receipts. The Definitive Debentures, which will be payable to bearer, will be delivered as soon as possible after payment of the last instalment.

Particulars of the Company's undertakings, the security to be vested in the trustees for the debenture-holders, the purposes to which the proceeds of the present issue are to be devoted, and the present market value of the Company's ordinary share capital, are given in the annexed letter from Mr. F. Seeber, the Manager of the Company.

A copy of the report and accounts of the directors of the Company for 1887, copies of the Company's statutes and its contracts with and concessions from the Argentine Government and the Municipality of Buenos Aires, the form of the deed of mortgage and trust and the debenture can be seen on application to Messrs. Bircham and Co., solicitors, No. 50, Old Broad-street, London.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), 52, Moorgate-street, E.C., or of Messrs. Greenwood and Co., 28, Austin-friars, E.C.

London, October 17, 1888.

London, October, 1888.

To the Directors of the London and River Plate Bank (Limited), London.

Gentlemen,—With reference to the proposed Mortgage Loan to be issued through your Bank, I have the pleasure of replying to your request for information as to the present position of the Catalinas Warehouses and Mole Company of Buenos Aires.

The property owned by the Company, and which is to be mortgaged to the Trustees, is 119,000 square metres of freehold land, on the river side of the city of Buenos Aires, intersected by (and exclusive of) paved streets, and the Mole or Pier extending 645 metres into the river; together with bonded warehouses (covering 70,000 square metres), locomotives, waggons, cranes, workshops, administrative offices, electric light installation, &c., appertaining to the landing, shipping, and warehousing business which it has carried on for upwards of ten years.

The land alone, which is all first-class building land, is valued by independent land brokers in Buenos Aires at upwards of 10,000,000 dols., or at exchange of 32*d.** per dollar equals £1,330,000.

This value will be very greatly enhanced upon the completion of the Buenos Aires Harbour Works, now under construction, as the Company's land will be situated immediately opposite the north basin of the harbour, where the chief maritime traffic will be concentrated.

The net income derived by the Company from its landing, shipping, and warehousing business during the last four years was as follows, the dollar being calculated at 32*d.*

1884	£25,860
1885	26,930
1886	30,930
1887	50,660

whilst the calculation for 1888, based upon the result of the first six months, is upwards of 70,000

After the proceeds of the present loan have been laid out, it is estimated that the profits of the Company will be more than doubled.

The Share Capital of the Company is 8,000,000 dols, or at ex. 32*d.* £1,066,600.

The latest quotation for the Shares is 63 per cent. premium.

The purposes for which the Company require the present loan are:—

1. For the redemption of the existing 6 per cent. Debentures, which amount to £288,000.

2. For the utilization of portions of the land at present unoccupied by—

(a) The erection of a large central provision market (under a concession granted by the Municipality of Buenos Aires), for which there is urgent need, and which will yield excellent results. The building has been designed upon the model of the large public markets of Continental cities, and will cost about £200,000.

(b) Increase of the present warehouse accommodation and additional buildings for various purposes, which, owing to the rapidly-increasing industries and population of the city, are in great demand, and will prove a highly profitable source of income.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
FRANCISCO SEEBER, Manager of the Catalinas Warehouses and Mole Company.

* 32*d.* is the value of the dollar with gold at 50 per cent. premium.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURE.—Low Rates of Premium.

EQUITABLE AND COMPOUND BONUS SYSTEM.—Policies in the ECONOMIC increase in participation, at each succeeding division, in proportion to the increased age of the Assured, and the additions are also calculated on the original sums assured and previous Bonus. In some instances Policies have been trebled in amount.

INTERMEDIATE BONUS paid for each year from the date of the preceding investigation on Policies of not less than five years' duration which may become claims before the next division.

OPTION GIVEN IN APPLYING BONUS at each division.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are paid immediately on production of proof of death and title.

Statement of Accounts and full particulars on application.

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ASSETS exceed £4,000,000

Head Office—St. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS G. ACKLAND, F.I.A., F.S.S., Actuary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

SUN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICES, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; Oxford-street (corner of Vere-street), W.

FIRE. Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.

LIFE. Established 1810. Low premiums. Large Cash Bonuses. Investment Policies. Liberal conditions. Immediate settlements.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid. Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,632. CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

Established 1868

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.

Total advances made exceed £1,385,635.

DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.

DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.

For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.

Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities thereon PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND. Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.

F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

USE

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** ASK for the COMPANY'S EXTRACT with signature Liebig in BLUE INK across the Label.

Finest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, Fish, Game, and other Sauces.

Excellent "ASPIC" (Meat Jelly) can be easily made from Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.

SEE COMPANY'S "COOKERY BOOK," page 45, FREE ON APPLICATION.

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"The famous tenor's book is full of interest."—*Dramatic Review.*

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"His name is familiar to the lips as household words."—*Observer.*

SIMS REEVES: HIS LIFE. By HIMSELF.

"The gifted artist can scarcely fail to interest the many legions of his admirers."—*Sunday Times.*

"The anecdotes are highly dramatic."—*Entr'acte*

LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

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2. WHAT DOES HOME RULE FOR IRELAND MEAN?

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